The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,663.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 } { For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	,, 2	8
Third do	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... [illegible] As. per Line.
Second do ...... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeedi[illegible] 2½ ,, ,,
on the Native Lang[illegible] double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander C. C. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 p.m.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Colombo	13
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Galle	14
,, Vingorla	5	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Allepy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
,, Tuticorin	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 p.m.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	Sept. 1	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	19
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	11	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	11		Oct.
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

[illegible] exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible] two previous to sailing.
[illegible] Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible]mbay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 386 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

[illegible]PER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

[illegible] CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and [illegible] Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible]ping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at [illegible]ces.

[illegible] may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1873, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25 South'p'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30 South'p'n to Bombay
Oct. 2 ,, to Bombay		Nov. 6 ,, to Calcutta
,, 9 ,, to Calcutta		,, 13 ,, to Bombay
,, 16 ,, to Bombay		,, 20 ,, to Calcutta
,, 23 ,, to Calcutta		,, 27 ,, to Bombay
		Dec. 4 ,, to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NARRON DHOOROO STREET, (OR BARBHAI MOHOLA).

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th day of August 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mortgagee Mr. Jetha Cooverjee, with the consent of the Official Assignee In Re Visram Govindjee, an Insolvent, (Mortgagor), the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Narron Dhooroo Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, now under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 92 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Narron Dhooroo Street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Visram Govindjee and Anundjee Govindjee, and on the south by the house of Vishwanath Atmaram.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

- 5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
- 8 do. T. Red Twist, Nos. 21, 30, and 40.
- 5 Cases Amboshed Prints.
- 1 do. containing Electroplated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Stands, Butter Coolers, Salvers, &c.
- 1 do. containing Penknives and Scissors, Cards.
- 30 do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

SALE of MACHINERY of a Saw Mill, Corrugated Iron and Tile Shed Timbers, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, sale commencing at or about 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, behind the Byculla Iron Works, the whole of the machinery, in good working order, of a Saw Mill, consisting of one 24-in. overhead log frame complete, by T. Robinson and Sons, Rochdale, with packings of wood from 1 inch to 20 inch, and 19 saws (vertical or upright), one self-acting cross-cut saw bench, 5 feet by 2 feet 9 in, by Robinson and Sons, complete, with 2-18 in. and 1-16 in., circular saws. One saw bench, 5 feet by 2 feet 3 in., with head stock of rising and falling spindle and counter shaft by Robinson, with 1-16 in., 2-14 in. and 2-12 in. circular saws, 3-10 in. grooving saws, and 11 boring augurs, one self-acting saw bench 12 feet by 3 feet 6 in. with spare plate, and 2-3 feet circular saws, 2-2 feet and 3 in. and 2-1 feet 9 in. One saw-sharpening machine by Robinson, with 4 emery wheels, also bench vices, boring machine, spare circular saws, upright saws, cross-cut hand saw, leather belts, &c. Also a quantity of teak and other timber, corrugated iron sheds, tile sheds, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th August, instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of Mortagee, late Vital Jairam and Ramjee Vitul, and on account and at the risk of Mortagee, late Arron Ebrahimjee Dewaker.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and Premises, situate at Nassindars Padda, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and fronting on the southern side of the said Nassindar's Padda road and on the Fazendaree ground of Israel Askael Khunlulker, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards, little less or more, including half the passage towards the south side, and formerly assessed by Collector of Assessment under No. 134, and at present under No. 123, and bounded as follow, that is to say, on the east by the Public Road called Nassindars Padda, on the west by the Public Road, and on the south by the house of Pandoo Cristna Soorwa Bhundary.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground situate at Bengal Poora or Oomercady Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and fronting on east side of a public passage, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered under No. 131, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a Public Passage, on or towards the west by a Public Road, or towards the north by a passage for water, half of which belongs to the hereby Premises, and the other half belongs to the house of Shaik Fuckroodin and Shaik Abdoola, and or towards the south by the Public Road.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large stock of Woollen Cloth and Clothing of various colours and qualities, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing:—

A large stock of Woollen Cloth of various colours and qualities, also Cloth and Serge Tunics and Trousers, Boots, Bootings, and other miscellaneous articles of Garniture, &c. Terms—Cash.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May 1872, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the Mortgagor, the valuable landed properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz:—

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the Books of Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, and also, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Pallajee Sett, which is the Fazendar or Landholder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement 466-5-9th four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Purshotum Runsord, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the COUNCIL of DIRECTORS will be HELD at the Boys' School, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 30th August 1873, at 5 o'clock p.m.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB. The MATCH TO-DAY will be a PICK-UP, Messrs. PEILE and LUSHINGTON choosing Sides.

A. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS. The next CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, commencing at 6 p.m.

Admittance Charge ONE RUPEE EACH PERSON, to cover necessary expenses.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 PER SHARE, declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, For.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 25th AUGUST to 1st SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1873 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Sept., next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 12th day of August 1873, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF A SHIPMENT OF
Th. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED
BRANDIES,
AT REDUCED RATES.

WHITE LABEL. Rs. 18 per dozen. | GREEN LABEL. Rs. 20 per dozen.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

USUAL SELLING PRICE.

Rs. 24 per dozen. Rs. 27 per dozen.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF EXCELLENT
CHAMPAGNE,
"SILLERY MOUSSEAUX."
Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
SHERRY,
(XEREZ),
Rs. 15 PER DOZEN.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

A LOT
OF
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES,
TO BE CLEARED AT COST PRICES.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

CANDLES.
CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
SALOON AND CARRIAGE CANDLES,
IN CASES OF 30 PACKETS,
AT SIX ANNAS PER PACKET.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

TOYS.
A FEW CASES OF TOYS,
AT NINE ANNAS PER SHILLING.
INVOICES FOR INSPECTION,
CASH ON DELIVERY.

J. NEUBERG.

GUNGA RAM & Co.,

TENT MANUFACTURERS,
FUTTEHGURH.

A REVISED LIST OF THE PRICES OF TENTS, &c., MADE AT THE MANUFACTORY OF
KHEALEE RAM & Co.

DOUBLE-POLED TENTS of 4 cloths throughout and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carpets, chicks, purdahs, gunny bags, pins and mallets, as follows:—

No. 1, 30 feet by 18 feet,	Rs. 771
,, 2, 28 do. by 16 do.,	,, 625
,, 3, 26 do. by 16 do.,	,, 611
,, 4, 24 do. by 14 do.,	,, 601

Single-poled Tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete as above, viz:—

No. 5, 20 feet square,	Rs. 6[illegible]
,, 6, 18 do. do.,	,, 575
,, 7, 16 do. do.,	,, 461
,, 8, 14 do. do.,	,, 440

Hill Tents of 4 cloths, in kanat and top, and 3 cloths in saebans, complete as above, viz:—

No. 9, 14 feet square with 2 saebans,	Rs. 275
,, 10, 13 do., do. with 2 ditto	,, 250
,, 11, 12 do., do. with 2 ditto	,, 225

Routies of 5 cloths in top, and 4 cloths in kanats, complete as above, viz:—

No. 12, 14 do. by 12 do.,	Rs. 210
,, 13, 12 do. square	,, 200

Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly and circular saebans, all the four enclosed with one kanat 6 feet high on back, and 2 rooms, complete as above, viz:—

No. 14, 14 feet square	Rs. 325
,, 15, 12 do. do.	,, 300
Swiss Pall 12 by 12 feet, with 4 feet kanat high	,, 130

Sleeping Pals, 4 cloth throughout, complete:—

No. 17, 10 feet by 12 feet	Rs. 90
,, 18, 10 do. square	,, 75
,, 19, Sepoys' Pals, 15 by 16 feet (3 cloths)	,, 63
,, 20, ditto 12 by 14 do. (3 do.)	,, 55

SHAMIANAS.

No. 21, 24 feet square, with 8 wooden poles, complete as above, viz:—	Rs. 475
,, 22, 18 ditto with 8 ditto poles	,, 300
,, 23, 12 ditto with 4 ditto	,, 250
,, 24, Necessary Tent, 4½ feet	,, 25
,, 25, Division Curtain	,, 32
,, 26, Glazed Doors, with boxes for packing, each	,, 20
,, 27, Shutrungies of best material, 13 annas per yard.	

Our Firm has been established since the year 1861.

P.S.—It is further to be shown at the bottom of the list that a new Firm has been established under the name of Gunga Ram at Indore, Camp Mhow.

Apply to

GUNGA RAM & Co.,
Tent-Makers, Futtehgurh.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, the following three Numbers of Chesson and Woodhall's BOMBAY MISCELLANY:—August and September 1863, February 1864.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

NOTICES.

CALICO FANCY BALL.

A BALL as above will take place in the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, by permission of H. E. The GOVERNOR, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September 1873, at half-past 9 p.m., under the Patronage of

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE.
THE HON'BLE LADY SPENCER.
Mrs. ROGERS.
Mrs. GIBBS.
THE LADY LOUISA HALL.

RULES.

1. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dresses are to be made entirely of Calico, plain or coloured. Under the head of Calico must be understood all fabrics of cotton, except cotton velvet. Any doubts on the subject of Dress will be settled by application to a Lady Patroness.
2. All Trimmings to be of Calico, but Gold and Silver Tinsel and Cotton Lace, &c., will be admitted.
3. Gentlemen over 60 years of age will be admitted in the Ordinary Evening Costume of Gentlemen of the XIXth Century.
4. Ladies who object to Fancy Dress must wear Calico.
5. All Gentlemen must appear in Fancy Dresses. No Uniform allowed.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets	Rs. 7
Family Tickets to admit Two	,, 11
Ditto ditto ditto Three	,, 15
Ditto ditto ditto Four	,, 10

Family Tickets available only for members of the same Family.

N.B.—The Committee earnestly request that immediate application be made for Tickets, in order that an Estimate of available funds may be arrived at.

Application for Tickets to be made to one of the Managing Committee, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel BRAY, Northern Lines.
Major RIDEOUT, Kirkee.
Lieutenant C. F. SPENCER, A.D.C., Gunesh Khind.

P. & O. THEATRE, DOCKYARD,

MAZAGON.

Mr. W. BURTON
(LATE OF DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS)
WILL
(BY KIND PERMISSION OF CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY)
GIVE ONE OF HIS
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
MONDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

First Class	Rs. 2
Second ,,	,, 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz.:—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—5, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, (A. M. Edin.) } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, for public information, that on the 1st of next October the MAZAGON SUB-REGISTRY OFFICE will be finally CLOSED, its jurisdiction being transferred partly to the Mandvie Sub-Registry Office and partly to that of Bhooleshwur. On and from the above date the Mandvie Sub-district will be conterminous with the old Municipal wards of Mandvie, Oomercarry, Mazagon, Parel and Mahim, and the Bhooleshwur Sub-district with the old Municipal wards of Bhooleshwur, Kumateepoora, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

The Offices of the Sub-Registrars of Mandvie and Bhooleshwur will continue as at present to be located in the Small Cause Court Building subsequent to the abovenamed date.

B. DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages; and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

In various materials, and for every ordinary requirement. "Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

Filled, Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

AKEODERMA,

THE STABLE, KENNEL, AND MENAG[illegible]END.

Its beneficial effect on the skin of animals is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; destroying fleas, and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen Rs. 15.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES.

J. AND W. WATSON AND CO.'S

SURPLUS STOCK OF WATERPROOFS ARE NOW BEING SOLD 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LIGHT WOOLLEN CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
[illegible]dia Tweed, a material in various mixtures, made from the best Wax Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Best Blue, or Black Serge, a Special *Light Texture*	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angolas, from	30 0	34 0

DRESS SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Super West of England Cloth	75 0	85 0
Extra Quality, very Light Texture, lined with best Silk Serge	85 0	95 0
White Dress Vests, best quality, each	7 0	8 0
Light Shades, for Special Wear	7 8	8 8

CRICKETTING OR FOOT-BALL TROUSERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Shrunk Saxony Wool	11 0	12 8
Fancy Angola Trousers	11 0	12 8
Super for Special Wear	16 0	18 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Morning or Visiting Coats in various Fancy Mixtures	29 0	33 0
Blue or Black, Rib'd Coating several new Textures, Cord for Braided Edges	36 0	42 0
Drill Trousers, six	30 0	34 0
Fancy Stripes, six	30 0	34 0

TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS...... { A Remittance secures *Cash Rates.* The newest Goods are always sent. Patterns and Catalogues on application.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine material cool, shrinkless and absorbing, six	36 0	42 0
French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached, neat Stripes	22 8	25 0
Silk and Wool, this is the best made, and rarely obtained, the texture in equal quantities, new Designs in Plain, Colours, and Fancy Stripes—Shrunk	52 0	58 0
Best Long Cloth, with the new Front for Indian Washing, best Irish Linen, six	28 0	31 8
Fine Long Cloth made as above Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts, from	7 0	8 0
Spun Silk, a Delightful Texture for this season neat Fancy Stripes, each	11 8	13 0
Wove Flannel—thoroughly shrunk best Saxony Wool, very soft, plain colours, or neat Stripes, Shrunk, six	49 0	52 0

SPECIAL NOTE.—The increasing Demand for the Shirts manufactured by A. & Co., having caused occasional delay to those requiring ready for immediate wear, a Stock of Two Hundred Dozens in various materials is now on hand, from which a Perfect Fit is guaranteed.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

[illegible]ES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co.:—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SHERRY.	
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17 4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20 4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24 12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 4
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	15 8
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13 4
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13 4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
Half Pints	11 8
STILL HOCK.	
Extra quality, Pints 2 dozen	19 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	17 4
CLARET.	
Dinner Wine	14 8
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.	
TENT.	
First Quality	25 8
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine	14 8
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14 8
Dry	12 12
OLD TOM.	
Cream of the Valley	12 0
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	13 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 35*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34,	Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,* Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 11-8*, Rs. 13
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 30
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33,	Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. [illegible]
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 26*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

INDIA PALE ALE.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition.

In Casks of 3 doz. qts.	Rs. 16-8 per Cask.
In Casks of 6 doz. pts.	,, 22-8 ,,

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 23rd August 1873.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight............1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10 19/32d. to ⅝d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10 7/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand............ 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½ to 111⅝
Four & half per cent.	106¾
Four per cent.	104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872...	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½	per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½	"
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	"
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	"
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½	"
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	"
Do.	do.		7½	"
Bank Bills			6½	"
Mercantile Paper			8½	"

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107¾ to 107⅞
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ...	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

SINCE the mails have left on Friday Saturday has become almost a holiday, and little real business is scarcely ever put through. The steamer Alatanta remains unfixed. It is reported the Caradoc is under charter to load hence to Liverpool, charterer having option of sending the steamer to Kurrachee.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£2 10s. 0d.
	Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 10s. £2 12s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 23rd August 1873.

Market firm for Colaba Land shares. Bank of Bombay shares dull. Spinning shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	792½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,800
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
1,000	1, 0	all	159.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,125
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,240
800	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
600	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,325
690	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	[illegible]
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
350	9,000	all	25	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	[illegible]
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	875
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	675
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,305
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	[illegible]
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	16 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	—	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¾	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed in the same quiet state without any quotable alteration in prices. The dealers, in the present state of the up-demand for the interior, show but very little disposition to effect purchases at our quotations, and consequently the business passing from first hand is quite of a retail character. Importers are, however, steady, and refuse to accept lower offers. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yd. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 2 6 to Rs. 4 3 0
" " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 11 0 to " 4 13 0
" " 40 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 11 0 to " 5 13 0
" " 45 " 39 " 8 " " 5 9 0 to " 5 10 0
" " 45 " 39 " 9 " " 6 6 0 to " 6 8 0
" Printers 26 " 30 " 3 " " 2 2 6 to " 2 3 0
" Madapollams 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 2 3 to " 2 2 9
" Jacconets 40 " 20 " 2½ " " 2 2 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

300 pieces Grey Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 0
750 " " " 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. " 5 11 0
1,500 " " Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. " 2 2 3
300 pairs " Dhoties 44 in. 10 yds. " 1 12 0
300 " " 44 in. 10 yds. 1 15 0

COTTON.

No important purchases are reported.

YARNS.

The market generally is dull, and no sales.

METALS.

o sales have taken place.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Agra (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, July 29.
24	Hydrabad	Holmwood	Calcutta, July 7.
	Sir Walter Scott	Smith	Liverpool, May 27.
	H. M. S. Wolverine	Wratislaw	Zanzibar, August 5.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
23	China (s)	Perrins	Australia.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

The steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
21 Behar (s) .... Galle.
Aug. DEPARTURES.
19 Viceroy (s) .... Calcutta.
21 Sultan (s)............ London.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
20 Asia (s)............Barclay ......Bombay, August 6.
21 Massilia (s) ......Anderson ......Bombay, August 8.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22nd August.

FROM LONDON.

Wimbledon, 23 casks beer, W. Watson and Co.
Saladen, 60 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle and Co.
Virago, 75 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle and Co.
Palermo, 5 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle and Co.
Caradoc, 150 casks beer, Merwanjee Coverjee and Co.; 52 cases stout, 115 cases geneva, M. and E. Bezunjee.
British Sceptre, 3 casks brandy, M. B. Settna; 27 boxes soap, Mahomedally Budroodin; 8 cases sherry, John Barretto and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sugame, 5 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India, 52 cases claret and 10 cases cognac, Hajee Currim and Co.; 6 cases vermouth, Kunckler Priesswerck and Co.; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 52 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

[illegible]

Atalanta, s, 3 casks grease, [illegible]chund Premchund.

FROM LONDON.

British Sceptre, 13 casks empty phials, Damjee Narronjee; 45 casks ale, Edaljee Pallonjee.
Caradoc, s, 200 drums linseed oil, and 800 kegs paint of sorts, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 cases brandy, Amrutlall Gunputram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22nd August.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 112 bundles coir rope, 43 bundles nux vomica and 28 bundles gall, Madhowjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 100 bales old gunnies and 150 bales coir yarn, Heerachund Cursonjee.
Wimbledon, s, 43 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Jetha; 42 bags linseed, David Sassoon and Co.; 65 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 50 bales cotton, Lilladhur Ramdass.
Tranvancore, s, 62 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 77 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi, s, 1 box gold coins, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Tranvancore, s, 121 cwts horns, Meerallybhoy Dama.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 2 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 400 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior, s, 1 case peacock feather, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 193 bundles sharkfins, and 90 bundles fishmaws, Lalljee Kemraz; 2 bags gallnuts, S. E. Gubbay; 255 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 2 cases wax, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 55 cwts bundles horns, 59 bundles fishmaws, 186 bundles sharkfins, 3 bundles E. teeth, and 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 112 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 228¾ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 36½ chests opium, N. J. Ebram; 14 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 630 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests opium, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy; 30 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormamed; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 1 chest opium, Hajarimull Nursingdass; 40¼ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 20 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 25 bales twist, H. Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk; 25 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 18 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior, s, 44 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 62 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 22 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 chests opium, Gooljee Seenghanee; 3 chests opium, Nensook Mooltanee; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 7¼ chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 33 chests opium, A. B. Mody and Co.; 7 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 7 chests opium, Magunlall Purbhoodass.

23rd August.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon, s, 2 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund.
India, s, 40 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee.
Travancore, s, 60 bales cotton, Dayall Ruttonsey; 52 bales wool, Vullubram Hemchund; 24 bales wool, Rujubally Alliruza.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 20 bundles deer horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR DUNDEE.

Royal Saxon, 200 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 9 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior, s, 1 case cambay stone, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 3 cases cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 50 bundles sandalwood, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 100 bundles vermillion, Luckmedass Vundravundass; 6 chests opium, F. Ameejee; 7¼ chests opium, Remoobhoy Hubbibhoy; 4 chests opium, Samruthroy Kheldass; 6 chests opium, Hursookdass Chimonram; 15 chests opium, Nuthooram Jaravurmull; 1 chest opium, Jugnath Ramjee; 21 chests opium, Luckminarron Sewpursad; 14 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior, s, 8 chests opium, Jaisia Anarsia; 15 chests opium, Venechund Joetta; 24 chests opium, D. Dadabhoy Ghandy; 5 chests opium, Dhunraz Choonilall; 4 chests opium, J. Dayachund; 19 chests opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Houlditch, Lieutenant, 25th King's Own Borderers, on leave.
Murray, Captain, 21st N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Ker, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Boyle, Lieutenant, 73rd Light Infantry, to appear before a Medical Board, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Gibson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

AUGUST 23.

Hennessy Captain, 10th Bengal Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Barrackpore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, August 23.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Rev J F Gavin, Chaplain of Roorkee, one month's privilege leave.

Mr W R Benson, Offig District and Sessions Judge, Benares, twelve months' furlough, with effect from the 17th Nov, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr H B Finlay, Offig Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to be an Asst Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade, as a temporary measure, and to be posted to Azimgurh, with effect from the date of taking charge.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afte. packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Aug. 25	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	" 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 25	Tuesday	Nov.	4
"	Sept. 8	"	"	18
"	" 22	"	Dec.	2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	"	"	16
"	" 21	"	"	30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
"	Oct. 18	"	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplementary dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept. 5
"	Sept. 23	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	"	Nov. 3
"	Nov. 24	"	Dec. 1
"	Dec. 22	"	" 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Aug. 29	Monday	Oct. 27
"	Sept. 26	"	Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor.	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Rai'way for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	ditto	"	24	0	0
Three Months	ditto	"	14	0	0
One Month	ditto	"	5	0	0
One Week	ditto	"	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETERSON—August 23rd, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the wife of P. Peterson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOLAM—August 21st, at Egutpoora, of remittent fever, John James, second son of Mr. John Holam, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, aged 21 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSON—August 17th, at Lausanne, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Benson, Mysore Commission, of a son.

CUNNINGHAM—August 16th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lt.-Col. P. S. Cunningham, 3rd L. I., of a daughter.

FOORD—August 18th, at Chingleput, the wife of E. B. Foord, Esq., C. S., of a son.

TAYLOR—August 18th, at Trinity House, Bangalore, the wife of Herbert Taylor, Esq., Coorg, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENSON—August 17th, at Lausanne, Grace Jane, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Benson, Mysore Commission.

HEHER—August 20th, at Cawnpoor, Henry, the infant son of Mr. D. Heher, aged 22 days.

IRWIN—August 15th, at Cuttack, after four days' illness, V. Irwin, Esq., Officiating Collector.

JENNINGS—August 18th, at Bhaugulpoor, of cholera, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. T. H. Jennings.

LYSTER—August 18th, at No. 7, Poonamallee Road, Egmore, Isabel, the beloved wife of Mr. J. B. Lyster, aged 42 years 1 month and 25 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1873.

A SPECIAL telegram from Simla informs us that an important resolution of Government, in the Foreign Department, notifies that in order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences which arise from the present constitution of the Political service, it has been resolved to make the pay of Political officers, except in the highest grades (the salaries of which are to remain local,) personal, instead of being attached to one particular place or appointment. The highest appointments are to be graded as Residentships in three classes, a similar gradation of classes being made in each of the two grades of Political Agent and Political Assistant.

IT is no doubt the desire of Government to give its officers as little trouble and as much power as possible in the performance of their duties, but it should be none the less the endeavour of Government to see that in doing so it is not oppressing private individuals or injuring the general interests of the public. Now, in the Salt Bill which has been introduced in the Legislative Council, along with a large batch of Bills which are obviously intended to be pushed through the Council this Session with a haste which is not conducive to careful legislation, we think there are several provisions of unjust severity. We are not alone in this opinion: some attention has been already drawn to the character of the Bill by writers in our own columns and in those of a portion of the native press; and we believe that the large community whose interests are bound up in the immediate production or manufacture of salt are much agitated by its stringent provisions, and intend to protest by petition if not otherwise against its being passed in its present shape. The Bill is one of the most unreasonably severe measures ever brought forward even in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We would fain hope that the Bill will be modified before the Councillors pass it, although, now that another official gentleman has been chosen from the ranks of the Civil Service to sit among the chosen twelve, we are afraid that placing much reliance upon any such hope must prove vain and unprofitable.

Looking at the Hon. Mr. Rogers' Bill as a whole, it seems to us astonishing that the hon. gentleman did not prefer to bring in a Bill at once for the confiscation by Government of all private salt works whatever in the Presidency, because if the present Bill be passed there will be nothing apparently left to the private owner but the privilege of moving through the slush of his salt pans. Once done with that process he will find Government officers on every side of him; he will be fettered by restrictions; while his ruin will always be at the pleasure of the Revenue Collector. His person may be seized without warrant or order from any Magistrate by any officer appointed under the Bill or by any Custom or Police officer (sec. VII.), and though he may be made the victim of vindictiveness on the part of any of those persons, yet he shall not have much power to claim even the ordinary redress of the law, for by section LXII. it is declared that where any legal proceedings are taken against any person for anything done or intended to be done under the Act, it shall be lawful for the defendant to plead that "the act complained of was done in good faith "under the order of his superior officer," and upon establishing such plea the defendant shall be entitled to a decree in his favour, although the superior officer had no authority to make such order. Should he be fortunate enough to escape from being imprisoned several times without either Magisterial warrant or order, he may be thankful if he is equally as fortunate regarding his property, for the Governor in Council, or (which is probably the same thing) the Collector of the Salt Revenue, has power, according to his discretion, to suppress "any" salt work. The Governor in Council has equally strong powers regarding licences, since he may suspend the licence to manufacture salt at any salt work for any offence against the Bill (in which an offence meets one at every corner), the determination of whether any offence has been committed resting with the Governor in Council—again, we say, most probably synonymous with the Collector. Compensation on somewhat similar terms as those on which compensation is given under the Lands Acquisition Act is to be granted, but even this cannot be a complete and satisfactory reassurance to a proprietor who in his salt manufacture may expend much money upon improvements which market valuators of the works might be incapable of appreciating. Small proprietors are to be made peculiarly liable to annihilation, so far as their existence as salt manufacturers are concerned, for the Governor in Council may "at his discretion" at any time withhold or withdraw a licence for manufacturing salt from any salt work whatever which on an average of any three years shall not have produced yearly at least five thousand Indian maunds of salt. Moreover, the Collector of Salt Revenue may at any time withdraw or withhold a licence from any salt work whatever at which the manufacture of salt shall not have been carried on for any three consecutive years. We hope that the Governor of Bombay will seldom exercise his power in regard to closing the small salt factories. These should be encouraged, if possible, as much in order to stimulate trade as to prevent large monopolies from springing up. We also hope that the Collector of Revenue will be equally chary in exercising his power regarding withholding licences from factories whose only fault is their youthfulness. It should not be forgotten that he has the power of granting licences for the manufacture of salt to such persons as he shall think fit, and if persons willing to go into the salt trade see that the Collector may grant a licence to-day and practically render it useless next week by withdrawing it because the salt works to which it applies have only been established for a short time, it is to be feared that they will refuse to run the risk of having their labour and capital swept away by a man who may be whimsical or spiteful; and thus industry will suffer and the revenue be diminished. Indeed, we think it would be advisable to withdraw this particular power from the Collector altogether, or at least make it only applicable to certain objectionable works which may be existent when the Act comes into operation; for in granting licences after that time it should be the duty of the Collector to see that salt buildings are suitable before he licences them, and if he does so there will be no occasion to stop works for no other reason than that they have not "been carried on for three "consecutive years." Another excessive hardship upon the salt manufacturer which we fear this Bill will create is the stipulation regarding permits. The permit is to be an instrument of uncalled-for elaborateness. When an applicant desires a permit to be granted for the removal of so many Indian maunds, he is not done with the matter when he hands over the necessary duty; but he must actually tell the name of the proprietor of the salt work from which salt is to be removed and cost price of the salt, the place to which the salt is to be exported, the mode of conveyance by which it is to be removed (if by boat, the name of the tindal to be stated), the route by which the salt is to be taken to its destination, whether the salt is required for local consumption or for subsequent transfer elsewhere, and whether the removal is on applicant's own account or for another, and (if for another person) his name and address. To judge by the interest Government wishes to take in salt after duty has been paid upon it, one would think that salt was some fearful combustible. Surely Government cannot be afraid that after duty has been paid upon certain salt the same salt may still be *smuggled* in some part or other of the country! Why should it not be content to leave the salt alone after the duty on it has been paid? In ordinary Custom House transactions we are not aware that a practice prevails similar to this which Government is now seeking to establish regarding salt. If a person presents the proper power to receive goods from bond, and pays the proper duties, the Customs officer gives up the goods and thinks no more about them, for he is done with them so far as he is concerned—that is, he has received his duty—and for all he cares, they may be removed in a bullock hackery or an omnibus, used locally or transported to the Himalayas, and taken off by any route the person in charge of them thinks fit. If Government intends to appoint people to check all the particulars required by this salt permit it will be incurring quite unnecessary expenditure, for we presume that all it has or should have to do with salt is to get its revenue from it, and when that is paid its fatherly care of the article might well cease. Moreover, the information required by the permit is of a description which will take a good deal of time and trouble to prepare, and it is unfair to any person to make him pay duty upon a harmless article and then tax his imagination to prepare a succinct statement as to its ultimate destination.

These are a few of the defects which, in our opinion, the Hon. Mr. Rogers' Bill contains. It cannot be brought into operation this salt-manufacturing season, that process commencing soon after the monsoon has finished, and as there is therefore no particular necessity for hurrying it through the Council this Session in a helter-skelter race with the dozen or so of other Bills which are now under consideration by our Legislators, we hope that ample time will be given to enable the persons whose interests will be seriously affected by the measure—and these persons are to be found from end to end of the Presidency—to state their opinions upon its provisions. We also hope that the recommendations of these persons will be sufficiently weighed against the inclinations of that very dangerous among dangerous individuals—an over-zealous Revenue Collector. Let it be remembered that the private interests concerned are not trifling. How can they be so when the mover of the first reading of the Bill has intimated that the revenue annually raised from salt in the Presidency of Bombay is worth, notwithstanding the prevalence of smuggling, not less than a million sterling?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TRIAL OF THE BANK FORGERS.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 23rd August.

The trial of the Bank forgers is progressing. A plan to effect their escape from Newgate has been discovered; several of the warders had been bribed.

Wapping witnesses swore yesterday that the Claimant is not Arthur Orton.

The threatened engineering lock-out in the north of England has been averted, arbitration having been agreed upon.

PARIS, 22nd August.

It is asserted that the flag question for the French Army indicates a fusion between the Orleanists and Legitimists.

MADRID, 22nd August.

The Carlists claim the victory of the engagement at Berga.

Bilbao has been reinforced.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 22nd August.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats....	11,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton..	44,000	"
" " " Surats....	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	795,000	"
" " Surats	289,000	"

Surats during the week have been in moderate request, but holders are willing sellers, and prices have been barely supported. For best Scinde and Bengal there has been fair enquiry at full rates.

LONDON, 22nd August.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but unchanged, and the London Cotton Market quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 15/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.	9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.

The sum of £46,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Lisbon.

ALEXANDRIA, 22nd August.

The s. s. Venetia passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 23rd August.

The s. s. Golconda, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay on the 22nd at 7 P.M.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

POLITICAL AGENT AT BHAMO.

RECORDERSHIP OF RANGOON.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIMLA, 23rd AUGUST.

A GOOD service pension has been conferred on Major-General Brown, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. Cooper is appointed Second Class Political Agent at Bhamo during the absence of Captain Loundes.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, barrister-at-law, is gazetted Recorder of Rangoon under the Burmah Courts Act (1872) provisions.

A LIMITED COMPANY for cinchona cultivation, with a capital of a lakh, has been formed in the Dimboola district of Ceylon.

WE see from the *Athenæum* that Dr. Döllinger has been elected President of the Munich Academy of Sciences, in succession to the late Baron Liebig.

MR. ROSS has given notice in the House of Commons that early next session he will move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

IT is rumoured that a Mahomedan gentleman is to be appointed Magistrate of Police at Madras in place of Captain Weldon, who has been ordered away on special duty.

IT is authoritatively stated that Government has administered a warning to the Editor of the *Halishahar Patrika* (Bengallee) for seditious writing on the Pubna riots.

THE *Friend of India* has a valuable article on the Sambhur Lake. Our Rajpootana correspondent sent us a full and interesting account of this lake about a fortnight ago.

THE *Indian Mirror* asserts that on the recommendation of the Bible Society, the Government of Bengal has resolved to place a copy of the Bible in all school and college libraries.

WE learn from Central India that Captain G. W. Willcock, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is about to take Captain Swinley's place as Cantonment Magistrate, while the latter is on leave.

A VERY sad accident is reported from North Arcot. A number of coolies, digging for material for road-making, deeply undermined the side of a pit; when the upper part fell in, killing seven of the labourers.

WE hear it said that Colonel Cadel, Superintending Engineer, Central India, and Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, proceeds on leave to England early next year.

IN the great Courjon case the High Court of Calcutta has upheld the decision of the lower Court, and has pronounced a decree in favour of the respondent, M. Eugene Courjon. His brother, M. Alfred Courjon, was the appellant.

THE 15th of September is said to have been fixed as the day of Lord Hobart's return from the Neilgherries to Madras. It is said His Lordship will soon after proceed on a tour through the Wynaad, Malabar, Canara, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly.

WE are glad to hear that no further suspicion rests on the employés of the Rajpootana State Railway in regard to the alleged murder of one Mund Singh of Taturwarree in Jeypoor. We understand that the opinion of the authorities there is that the deceased's death was the result of natural causes.

OUR correspondent at Simla informs us that the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Captain Baring, and Captain Jackson, A.-D.-C., returned from Chini on Saturday afternoon, the 16th. It was not then known whether the Viceroy intended going out, although it was stated some-time ago that he would start about the middle of August.

BY advices lately received from Rajpootana, from a reliable quarter, we learn that the Home Government have conveyed an expression of their satisfaction to Colonel Pelly for the valuable services he rendered to Sir Bartle Frere's Mission during His Excellency's late mission to Zanzibar and Muscat for the suppression of the slave trade.

OUR correspondent at Hyderabad informs us that Captain DeP. Rennick, third class Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily in the second class. This promotion is made in consequence of the departure of Captain Laughton, second class Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months.

WE understand that some time ago the Punjab Government made a proposal to the Supreme Government that a jagheer of Rs. 7,500 per annum from the lapsed jagheer of Sirdar Khan Sing Atarreewala should be continued in perpetuity to the Atarree family commencing with Sirdar Ageet Sing. The proposal has lately been acceded to by the Government of India.

ANOTHER banghy mail robbery has, we understand, taken place in the neighbourhood of Mount Aboo. This time, however, owing to the personal exertions of Colonel Carnell, the delinquents did not escape. Every one of them was captured, with the stolen property, and will, no doubt, on account of the late frequency of these robberies, be punished as severely as the law will permit.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received from Aden that all was quiet at Zanzibar up to the 1st August; that Dr. Kirk was about to visit the Indian trading stations on the coast and the slave depôts; and that the British and French fleets would now disperse. News has also been received that Lieutenant Cameron and party are well and advancing steadily. The prospects of the ivory trade are said to be improving.

FROM letters received from Burmah we are informed that the King of Burmah intends to have a Superintendent of Telegraphs to work the portion of the telegraph line which passes through his territory. In regard to the progress of the telegraph in British Burmah, our correspondent also informs us that the telegraph line which has been under construction for some time in Upper Burmah has just been completed and will be worked in connection with the British line in Thyetmyo.

OUR Rajpootana correspondent informs us that some time ago the Maharaja of Oodeypoor applied to the Government to be allowed to employ Professor Bushell (the Electro-Biologist) for a short time in the work of ascertaining whether it was possible to develope the mineral resources with which Meywar is said to abound. The Government of India have, we are informed, agreed to the proposal, and we hope soon to hear of the success of Professor Bushell's undertaking.

OUR correspondent at Mysore informs us that the following changes have lately taken place in the Mysore Commission:—Major A. S. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, and First Assistant Superintendent of the Coorg District, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the First Class, in the place of Major Lindsay who has taken up other duties. Captain Shaw, Third Class Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to officiate as First Class Assistant Commissioner instead of Major Armstrong, who is deputed to other duty.

BY letters lately received from Rajpootana we understand that some excitement has been caused in the Narnowl district by the report that an attack on the people of Kori was in contemplation by some zemindars of Lodi in Khetree. Our correspondent informs us that steps are being taken to have the matter thoroughly investigated and to have the aggressors severely punished by the Jeypoor Durbar. We are informed that on Colonel Beynon's return from Simla, where he is going in company with the Maharaja of Jeypoor, he will thoroughly sift the whole matter.

WE hear from Cabool that some persons well acquainted with the affairs of the Mohmund tribe have reported that Behram Khan, the murderer of Major Macdonald, has gone to the Shinwaree territory, via the Shilman valley, and has obtained from them promise of assistance; that Nowroz Khan, Chief of Lalpoorh, has made a secret promise for the purpose of exonerating himself from the blame which has been attached to him with the people, that he will grant a reward of one thousand rupees, besides a khillut of clothing to any person who will bring the head of Behram Khan, and a reward of double this amount to any one who will bring him alive as a prisoner.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes from Tiflis:—"Mr. Ker passed through Poti when I was there, at the beginning of May. He gave himself out in the Caucasus as the correspondent of an American paper, orders having been issued to let no English correspondents go to the front. He wanted to go by Krasnovodsk, with Maikbosoff's column, but was forwarded by the Russians *viâ* Orenburgh. He had thus made a nice little round for nothing, as he started from Petersburg, went down the Volga to Saratoff, just above Astrakan, whence, thinking the best spec would be *viâ* the Caucasus, he diverged to Odessa, thence by Poti, Kutais, and Tiflis, whence, being forwarded to Orenburgh, he nearly intersected his first route. It is as well to take the special correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph cum grano*, as some people are of opinion that Mr. Ker has not got beyond Orenburgh."

MR. P. J. C. ROBERTSON, Vice-Consul and British Agent at Busreh, has forwarded to the Government of India an account of a visit paid by him to the Naphtha springs in Khuzistan, about four days' journey from Busreh, from which we take the following interesting paragraph :—"The Naphtha springs are near the entrance of a little gorge in the western side of the hills. They were formerly seven, but three only are now in action, the four others having at various times, as I was told, caught fire and exhausted themselves. Basins, from two to three feet in depth, have been scooped in the slate-coloured rock from veins of a softer substance in which the Naphtha (mixed with water in the proportion of two of Naphtha to one of water) oozes. The daily yield of the three springs collectively is at present three maunds, or 170 pounds avoirdupois. It is perfectly colourless, and of exceedingly fine quality. From the force and occasional hissing sound with which it issues from the rock, I imagine that the supply must be very considerable, and that the labour and expense of boring a passage to the reservoir would be well re-paid. This done, as it doubtless sooner or later will be, and the entire yield of which the reservoir is capable obtained, transport to Bunder Masheer, on the Persian Gulf, will be found easy and inexpensive."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Colonel Commanding the 36th Regiment, now at Meean Meer, was at Mooltan last week, for the purpose of obtaining volunteers from the 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, now under orders for Aden. Upwards of two hundred men gave in their names as willing to remain in India.

THE 49th Regiment are about to lose their commanding officer, Colonel Gostling, at present at home on leave, who has sent in his papers, previous to resigning the service owing to continued ill-health. Major Fitzgerald, too, the senior Major of the Regiment, has just obtained leave to England, and is not likely to rejoin. Letters by the last mail mention it as probable that should Colonel Lord Clarina, at present with the 97th Regiment, not exchange into the 2nd Battalion, 7th Fusiliers, he will be transferred to the 40th Regiment. Lord Clarina, before his accession to the barony, was in Mhow with the 95th Regiment, and commanded the station for some months.

THE Military correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—Mr. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, seems determined not to be baulked in finding out all the rights of Lord Sandhurst's demand for allowances during the sixteen months of his absence from duty in Ireland. He has so far elicited the fact that the financial authorities at the War Office object to some of these claims, and Mr. Anderson will move for the production of the correspondence when it is complete. Although I believe it is against rule to produce departmental minutes of this kind, Mr. Cardwell will scarcely stand in the way of the publication of such papers as will show the true state of the case and the authenticity of the returns upon which Lord Sandhurst obtained the allowances in question. No doubt Lord Sandhurst's reputation is involved, and it is due to him and to the public that the matter should be fully and frankly explained.

"THE ORIENTAL."

THE first number of *The Oriental*, edited by "J. H. Stocqueler," has reached us, and as might have been expected, from the vast literary experience of its conductor, the new magazine is safe to command a large amount of support. The table of "contents" is both lengthy and varied, and comprises twenty-four most readable articles on subjects full of interest to Anglo-Indians, and all interested in the welfare of the British Empire in the East. The "purposes" of the *Oriental* are such as will commend themselves to our readers, and may be thus briefly summed up :—"The Oriental—Magazine, Register, Herald, &c., *bien entendu*—offers itself as the faithful chronicle of the events of the hour; the champion of truth; the guide of the patient student; the companion of the 'old Indian' who has not parted with his sympathy for the land in which he spent the best years of his life; the beacon of the youth destined to run a career of official usefulness, military success, or mercantile vicissitude; the monitor at once of the Government, which is charged with either lagging behind the time, or going too rapidly before it, and of the natives of India, who are impatient to manage the affairs of the country, before they know how to govern themselves."

The "politics" of the *Oriental* are "Conservative" to the backbone. It supports a "strong, just, and enlightened despotism," and believes such a despotism to be "compatible with the happiness and civilization of the millions" over whom Queen Victoria rules. It has no sympathy with an "unreasonable toleration of caste and bigotry," considering such a thing "a mistake," and it maintains that "a large European force judiciously distributed, is indispensable to the protection of the Empire, from foes without, and traitors and rebels within." It affirms that in "intention" the Government of India is a "THOROUGHLY HONEST GOVERNMENT," and that it cannot "deliberately do wrong," "Utter dishonesty being simply impossible to the rulers of India." But for all that, says the *Oriental*, "they may comm[illegible] mistakes. *Humanum est errare*." And therefo[illegible] whilst it will be one of its first duties to "upho[illegible] the Secretary of State in Council, in the firm exercise of his duty as an arbitrator," the *Oriental* will "altogether reject the false delicacy which would habitually countenance the administrator of the affairs of a Presidency, or the Governor-General himself, under an apprehension of bringing him into contempt, by simply and practically acknowledging his errors of judgment. Whether a landholder protests against an excessive assessment, or a public officer memorialises against his dismissal or suspension from employment, let him by all means be heard; and, if need be, the erroneous judgment reversed. *Fiat Justitia*," come what may, is a cardinal maxim of Government, and an infallible guide for well-disposed rulers.

Conscious of your trust
As ever warm and bold, BE EVER JUST."

Such an exposition of its "purposes and politics," as we have endeavoured above to condense from the editor's opening article, cannot fail, we repeat, to obtain for the *Oriental* a large circulation amongst all interested in India; and it should also commend itself by this manly declaration of its upright views and intentions to every right-thinking Native of this country, as it hopes to maintain in its pages "as far as mortals endowed with finite capacity can excercise so great a power, a just equilibrium between the interests of the rulers and the welfare of the ruled." But let there be no mistake, the ravings of the Nowrojee Furdoonjee faction, will receive neither sympathy nor support from the *Oriental*, since whilst upholding the course of conduct it has marked out for itself, as indicated very briefly above, "it disowns altogether any desire to encourage the natives of India in a disposition to cavil at the acts of the subordinate powers, and prematurely, if not presumptuously, affirm their own fitness to hold responsible posts, which demand not merely local and general knowledge, official aptitude, and a familiarity with the vernacular and English languages, but lofty moral principle. They are yet as a body behind the minimum of qualification in that regard." The *Oriental* is published by "John B. Day, 3 Savoy Street, Strand, London W.C.," and the annual subscription, post free to India, is ten rupees.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF DOKHMAHS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Parsee" seems from what he says in his last letter to have misunderstood Spiegel. I and others understand him to mean by his footnote that even *dokhmas*, meaning graveyards, are not to be destroyed unless they are constructed on fruitful grounds. That the word dokhma primarily meant graveyards is also evident from the root of the word which is *dkhm*, to bury in niches made under ground. Dustoor Peshootun, one of the best Zend scholars in Bombay, also writes to me that the word *dokhma*, whenever used in the Avesta, means nothing but graveyards and that the word *Oozdanam* is used to mean our towers of silence. After saying this much, I leave it to your readers to settle the question as to which of the two hypothesis is more probable, that God should in one portion of the Vendiddad tell Zoroaster to leave corpses to be disposed of by birds of prey in places built for the purpose, and in another portion of the same work exhort him to destroy these places, or that he should recommend the use of towers of silence and the destruction of graveyards built on fruitful ground.

I request your correspondent to show me how he reconciles his assertion in one part of the letter that 'Dr. Spiegel clearly understands dokhmas to mean towers of silence;" and another assertion further on that "they (the German scholars) have all *mistaken* the term dokhmas for towers of silence."

The best way for "A Parsee" to come out superior in this controversy, is to explain satisfactorily the two questions in my first letter as to the nation to whom the towers of silence God wanted to have destroyed originally belonged, and as to how it is possible that we Zoroastrians, should have used towers of silence in Persia in spite of strong religious instructions to the contrary.

Quite sure that this correspondent and "A Parsee," whose letter about your yesterday's editorial appears in to-day's *Gazette*, are two different beings,—I remain

22nd August. W.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TOWN BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to a letter from a correspondent in Saturday's *Times of India*, regarding the subscriptions to the Town Band, we beg to submit an abridged statement, showing the actual number of subscribers and the amount subscribed monthly.

It will be seen that the European community subscribe nearly the whole amount, and when it is considered that the Bandstand is crowded with Parsees and other natives every band night, it is but reasonable to suppose that they should show a much greater amount to their credit in the subscription book.

There are in all 192 monthly subscribers, yielding Rs. 301, which amount is divided as under :—

178 Europeans	Rs.	272
10 Parsees	Rs.	22
2 Hindoos	Rs.	4
2 Portuguese	Rs.	3
192		301

To this has to be added the monthly allowance made by Government of Rs. 166, and a further income of about Rs. 200 derived from concerts, balls, &c., making in all Rs. 667 monthly.

On the contra side, it requires Rs. 950 per month to maintain the band, thus showing a deficit of nearly Rs. 300 every month, and this has been accumulating for the last six months. Besides which there is a further sum of Rs. 3,500 due by the Band for instruments and uniform, making a debt against the Bombay Town Band of nearly Rs. 5,300.

It will be seen from the above that unless the richer class of natives come forward, it will be utterly impossible to continue the Band after the present agreement with the men is finished.

Trusting this statement will not be made in vain, but will induce the inhabitants to come forward with subscriptions, each one giving according to his means.—We are, &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
Managers, Bombay Town Band.

25th August.

THE ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government have at last deemed it imperative that engineers in charge of engines and boilers, either on shore or afloat, should pass a stipulated examination previous to holding any such appointment. The measure is good and has long been a desideratum on this side of India. The public safety demands that these men should be able to show a sufficient knowledge of the elementary principles whic[illegible] govern the working of the machines under their charg[illegible] in addition to certificates as workmen, which latter, is more the interests of the master to look after. T[illegible] movement at home has assumed quite a national i[illegible] terest, affording lengthy discussion at the Soc[illegible] Science Congresses. Amongst our most eminent eng[illegible] neers, Sir J. Whitworth stands most conspicuous an[illegible] with unprecedented munificence has presented th[illegible] profession with £100,000, the interest of which forms [illegible] considerable number of annual bursaries of £100 to suc[illegible] cessful competitors in the practice and theory of Prac[illegible] tical Engineering. The Board of Trade again afford[illegible] a means for more humble aspirants in the trade bettering their position. One and all have the common aim the raising the standard of the engineer, and there [illegible] no gainsaying the advance that has taken plac[illegible] amongst our engineers both practically and theoretica[illegible] ly of late years. Still though all this has been do[illegible] at home and the excellent results therefrom acknowledged, a prophet arises in the East and condem[illegible] the measure *in toto*. His bowels of compassion [illegible] moved at the thought of the Bombay engineers be[illegible] subjected to such an ordeal. He acknowledges [illegible] "incompetency, carelessness, and foolhardines[illegible] many of them, while in the same breath he deno[illegible] a technical examination. What is to be done [illegible] them he says not, but he commences a tirade [illegible] going engineers as sweeping and untrue as it is [illegible] cal. It is really too bad to asperse the i[illegible] attempts of juvenile engineers who will [illegible] going to sea on £9 per mensem, knowing a[illegible] that they'll never get more than £20 [illegible] be invidious, what is the *puggar* of a Boiler [illegible] But the calamity ends not here. The y[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult.,—

Mr. Bourke rose to move that an address be presented to Her Majesty for a Royal Commission to inquire into the mode in which European officers are supplied to the Native Army of India, and as to the promotion, pay, pension, and retiring allowances of such officers. He said, that although that subject was a military one, no one could take an interest in Indian affairs without feeling that the efficiency of our Native Army was a subject of prime importance to the future of our Indian Empire. Tranquillity now prevailed in India, but tranquillity there was different from tranquillity in England. In India there were always turbulent tribes on our frontier to watch, and dependent States that were liable to disturbing influences, and although he admitted that good government was the best guarantee for peace, yet good government in India was impossible unless there was behind it a reliable amount of physical force; and that physical force must in a great measure depend upon the Native Army. (Hear, hear). Again, there was no portion of Indian finance more important than military finance, and no portion of military finance more important than that which related to the European officers of the Native Army. He would exclude all reference to the Artillery in India, which was substantially part of the Royal Artillery. The officering of the Artillery was essentially different from the officering of the Line, to which his motion would be confined. The House was aware that there prevailed in India what was called the Irregular as well as the Regular system. The difference between the two systems was this:—The Regular regiments were organized very much like our Line Regiments, and had a nominal complement of 25 officers. The regiments of the Irregular system had a complement of three European officers selected from the Regular Army. The duties which the officers of the Regular regiments were called upon to perform, besides their own immediate regimental duties, were numerous. The Army Staff, the Military Departments, the Commissariat, and the Pay-office were all supplied from the officers of the Regular Army, borne on the effective strength of their regiments, besides the numerous diplomatic, judical, and police executive duties which were in many cases performed by officers borne on the regimental strength of the Army. The result of this system was that instead of there being 25 officers with the Regular regiments, the number amounted to about eight to 12. Upon the policy and effect of this system he would say nothing, except that it had an inevitable tendency to interfere with the military spirit of the officers, and induced them to seek other than military employment with their regiments. There was no subject which had been the theme of more interesting essays and despatches. Forty years ago Lord Metcalfe wrote some most able despatches, and it was curious to see how they applied to the subject now agitating the public mind. The evils were frequently admitted, and before the mutiny the Directors had authorized an inquiry as to how officers could best be provided to perform detached and State duties. Then came the great event of 1857. Almost the whole of the Bengal Army revolted and disappeared. The Bombay Army generally remained faithful. One regiment of Madras Cavalry showed signs of disaffection and was disbanded, but almost all contingents, except the Hyderbad Contingent, followed the example of the Bengal Army. In 1858 the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, and by 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, 56th clause, the advantages with regard to pay, promotion, &c., were secured to the officers on their being transferred to the Crown. Just before the Act passed a Royal Commission was issued for the purpose of examining generally as to the character of the Army it was desirable to maintain after tranquillity should be restored. That Commission, presided over by General Peel, made their report on the 7th of March, 1850. The whole matter was referred to India for discussion. All the greatest authorities, military and administrative, were consulted by Lord Canning, and the most elaborate replies, filling a large Blue-book, were given in answer to queries circulated by Government. Lord Canning called for report from the Military Finance Committee, consisting of Colonel Jameson and General Balfour, and in the following year they sent in their report. Lord Canning wrote an elaborate Minute, and sent home Sir Henry Durand to confer with the authorities. General Norman, who was at home at the time, was consulted by Sir Charles Wood. A general order was issued on the 10th of April, 1861, by the Governor-General, framed in pursuance of Royal Warrants and directions conveyed to him in despatches by the Secretary of State. By this order the amalgamation of the two Armies was effected, and the terms of the amalgamation and of the organization of the native Armies were elaborately set fourth. The native regiments, both cavalry and infantry, were to be officered on the irregular system and by a principle of selection there were to be seven European officers to each regiment. All regimental appointments were to be Staff appointments, to be made from a body then constituted, called the Staff Corps. All existing officers of the Indian Army were to be retained on full pay and assured promotion whether there was employment for them or not, or whether qualified or not. Here you were called upon to deal with men, many of whom were unwilling and unqualified to enter the Staff Corps, and who had important but undefined rights guaranteed to them independent of any regulation which you might frame. You had to deal not only with regimental officers, but with those who were performing staff duties, Police duties and all other duties. Whether it would have been wiser to have then cut the Gordian knot, and separate the civil officers who were nominally regimental officers from those who were purely military, he would not say. But the clause guaranteeing existing rights made this very difficult; and, considering the great work which has been done in days of old by the class of men called military civilians, it was not surprising that the Government thought it advisable, on the whole, to retain a system by which military men could be retained for civil employment. The rules, therefore, establishing the Staff Corps were framed, not only for the purpose of establishing a permanent body, to be recruited in future on certain principles, and of regulating the pay, pension, and promotion for the future, but also for the purpose of admitting the old officers into the Staff Corps, who under the Parliamentary guarantee had already statutary rights which could not be interfered with; and besides these, they had the officers on the General List, who had been admitted after the outbreak of the mutiny on condition that they would serve where their services were required. The permanent and general rules of the Staff Corps were these:—First, admission to the Staff Corps was to be through the imperial army, based, in the first instance, on selection, and open to all officers under the rank of captain. But no person was to be selected who was not qualified by a certain amount of service in India and by examination tests; not without service of a year in a native regiment. Nor could an officer enter the Staff Corps permanently without having passed a probationary period in that branch of the service for which he might be selected, whether civil or military. Then promotion in the Staff Corps was governed by length of service. 1. Officers after 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become captains. 2. Officers after 20 years' service, of which six must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become majors. 3. Officers after 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become lieutenant-colonels. The pay of the several ranks was laid down, but besides that pay it was also laid down that every officer would receive, in addition, such a sum as would make his total pay up to the sum assigned by the Government of India to the particular office which he held. A pension list was also laid down for the future; also it was laid down that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the Staff Corps, were to receive colonels' allowances in the proportion of one for every 30 officers in the Staff Corps. The colonels' allowance amounted to about 1,200 a year. All the old officers in civil and military employment who were borne on the cadres of their own regiments were to be provided for. Rules, therefore, were made for them. It was decided to admit, in 1861, all the officers in the British and Native Armies below the rank of colonel then on Staff employ in India who were duly qualified; and Staff employment included, all civil and political employments of every description, and also employments in the Irregular Corps but the option of joining the Staff Corps was open only to those who were considered fit for the Staff Corps. Under these rules, therefore, it will be seen that some of the regimental officers might and did join the Staff Corps, while others who did not, constituted what is called the local officers. Changes were very soon found necessary—I will explain the reason why. I have already said, promotion in the Staff Corps was and is regulated by length of service; the promotion of the local officers, who did not join the Staff Corps, by seniority. The two systems clashed. The system of promotion by length of service interfered with the rights and privileges of the old officers, promoted by Act of Parliment. The result, therefore, was that, so far as regimental officers were concerned, great irregularity of promotion occurred, and some officers were superseded by their juniors. Great discontent, great irregularity was the result; and the grievances of many of the officers were brought to the notice of the authorities. A Royal Commission was therefore appointed, which was presided over by Lord Cranworth. In consequence of the Report of that Commission an Address to the Crown was moved for, in 1865, as to the grievances of officers, and a Commission was appointed, presided over by General Aitchison. Then took place a change which the admirers of the Staff Corps said spoiled the whole system. The Staff Corps was thrown open to the whole of the Indian Army. All limits as to the number of colonels' allowances were removed, and two additional pensions of 600*l.* and 750*l.* a year were added to the pension list. The result of this order was that in one year the number of officers leaped from 1,485 to 2,197. The position of the regimental officers in India had been very much improved. Under the new system every officer must be a colonel in 26 years, and if he commanded a regiment his salary was 1,700*l.* Under the old system he would probably, if a regimental officer, be still a captain, drawing about a third of that sum. There could be no doubt, also, that the officers were very much improved, and for efficiency they could compare favourably with any service in the world; and though some were superseded by their juniors in regimental command, yet, at the same time, the position of the officers as a whole was incomparably better than it was before 1861. As it was necessary to provide in 1861 for all the officers of the Indian Army, many of whom were unfit for important employment, and as it was necessary, also, to continue to recruit the Staff Corps in order to obtain young and efficient officers, it followed that a great number of unemployed officers must remain on hand as a dead weight. That was one of the most serious sources of embarrassment at the present day. On that subject General Norman said that, under a new system, requiring vigour and judgment, many officers who had become unemployed through the mutiny were not now thought fit for employment, and yet a Government like that of India would be loth to treat them with harshness. The question of these unemployed officers required immediate attention. As to the excess of field officers, in 1862 we had about 4,000 altogether to provide for, while in 1873 we had altogether in the Staff Corps and local body on full pay 3,216,400 being unemployed. Field officers being allowed to attain that rank after a specified time of service, the number far exceeded the requirements of the service. In 1862 there were 568 lieutenant-colonels and majors; 1873 there were 1,334; and there was no reason to suppose this proportion would decrease at present. In fact, calculations had shown that in a few years the number of field officers would be double that of captains and subalterns. In 1862, 4,167 officers cost 1,000,866*l.*; in 1873 3,216 officers cost 2,050,000*l.*, so that the staff of officers in 1873 cost 200,000*l.* more than in 1862, although the numbers had been decreased by 20 per cent. Financially there was no probability that the expense would not go on increasing. Supposing things to remain as at present, the officers drawing colonels' allowances in 1873 were 64, their pay being 72,000*l.*, while in 1892 there would be 513, costing 577,000*l.* As remarked by General Broome—Military history presented no instance of an army so constituted, or of one so costly, and not only was a further increase in the proportion of field officers inevitable, but under the rule granting the colonels' allowances to lieutenant-colonels of 12 years' standing, a large and steadily augmenting proportion of field officers would be in receipt of that allowance. (Hear, hear.) That the present system of officering the Indian Army would bear the strain of war was doubted by men of the highest authority, and in Abyssinia it completely broke down. Eleven officers were posted to each regiment instead of seven, and the Madras Army was largely indented upon for subalterns to make up that complement. Lord Sandhurst had been obliged to represent that the three Presidencies had been simply drained to supply Lord Napier's wants, some British regiments having been emptied of their officers in a manner almost unexampled, and most injurious to the interests of the service. Lord Sandhurst added that had the war lasted, all future demands for officers, which from the nature of the service would have been considerable, must have been supplied from England, Indian resources having come to an end; while if in the service now proceeding in the Hazara district 30 or 40 officers were put *hors de combat*, a likely enough contingency whether from sickness or wounds, he should not know where to find the men to replace them, and the native regiments might easily come to be devoid of good officers. There were defects in the Staff Corps system which nobody could deny. In the first place, every step of advancement separated the officer from his regiment, and, further, it could not be denied that a system of selection led to jealousies and heart-burnings. The view he was expressing was supported by many eminent authorities, and, among others, by Sir Henry Durand. Looking at that question as a financial one, he regarded it as one which might damage altogether the finances of our Indian Empire. Those finances had during the last few years shown a steady progress, and it would be a great calamity if anything should occur to prevent the continuation of that progress and improvement. He believed it was not too late to devise measures to prevent that increase in our military expenditure which he believed to be desirable. No stone, therefore, ought to be left unturned, and no pains spared to accomplish that great object. (Hear.) He believed the proposal he was about to make would be allowed. The Government of India had at its command able and experienced men who understood the Staff Corps system; but they were all men who had given opinions on the system, and he thought it would be a great assistance to have the opinion of men who would bring fresh minds to the subject, and give their opinion without prejudice or foregone conclusion. The ultimate decision would, of course, rest with the Secretary of State, and upon this subject he wished to say a few words. The proposal of his hon. friend the member for the Border Burghs proposed to leave everything as it was at present. He believed that if that course was taken the proposals of the Government, if, indeed, any were made, would lack that authority and weight which they would have if made upon the authority of a Royal Commission; and so strongly did he feel that, that he should certainly take the opinion of the House on his proposal, unless he was assured by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State for India that steps were being taken in order to effect reforms in a direction which would in his opinion contribute to the future welfare and the general interest of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the hon. and learned member moved,

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the mode in which European officers are supplied to the Native Army of India, and to the promotion, pay, pensions, and retiring allowances of such officers."

Mr. R. N. Fowler, in seconding the motion, expressed agreement with the view of the hon. and learned member for King's Lynn as to the importance of appointing members of the Royal Commission, men who, unlike the officials at present engaged in the government of India, had abundant leisure for the work and were in no way pledged to any particular system. It was a point to be ascertained, also, whether a native army should or should not be maintained.

Mr. Trevelyan said the amendment of which he had given notice was not of a hostile character. The discussion initiated by the hon. gentleman could do nothing but good, and his object was the same, though he differed as to the appropriate remedies which were necessary in our Indian military system. Speaking roughly, our Indian Army consisted of 65,000 European troops, with a native army of 130,000 men, the latter being composed almost entirely of cavalry and infantry. Thus the 3,300 officers with whose grievances we had so much to do, belonged exclusively to what in England was called the Line. The conditions of service of these officers were absolutely unprecedented in the history of any civilised nation. He used the words "civilized nation" advisedly, because it really required a high state of civilization to invent a system so cumbrous, and one so utterly wanting in all the essential attributes of military efficiency and financial economy as that on which our Indian army was at present officered. A system so monstrous never was devised, was never even foreseen as a whole by any human intellect, nor did the responsibility of the system rest with any single Minister. It reached its present position by gradual growth under one Minister after another, and under circumstances of great and special difficulty. The old Indian Army consisted of 275,000 men, comprising 155 regiments of infantry and 21 of cavalry, besides 37 irregular regiments. During the Mutiny this vast force underwent an entire change. Excepting twelve regular regiments, the old Bengal Army melted away, and in the crisis of the Mutiny was replaced by numbers of corps of Punjabees, Ghoorkas, and loyal sepoys, raised by the exertions of individual officers. The suppression of the Mutiny left us with an immense amorphous force of officers without regiments and regiments with the merest handful of officers, and it was not till May, 1861, that some order was evolved from this military chaos. The whole force was broken up, the Indian Army in all the Presidencies being reduced to about 140 regiments; and at the same time an important change occurred—the transformation of the Army from a regular to an irregular force. Of the grievances of the officers of this force much had been heard. He did not wish to depreciate the importance of this question, or to disparage the claims of so splendid a service; but those grievances concerned mere individual interests and financial considerations, whereas the organization of our Indian army was a question upon which, to our shame, we had heard little, though it concerned the very existence of our Indian Empire. The regiments of the old Indian Army had a full complement of 27 officers, who were attached to their regiments in the same manner and on the same terms as the officers in the English regiments, indeed, far more closely. Exchanges had not been allowed for 35 years. The regimental system, of which so much was heard in 1870, existed in all its integrity. Each officer had definite duties, commanding a company or a troop, and though many of the more able and fortunate were withdrawn for Staff employment, enough remained to officer every portion of the regiment. Side by side with this system existed a limited number of irregular regiments, commanded and raised by men who had a strong personal influence over the men, and picked their subalterns out of the whole army. The success of those special corps inspired the Government with the idea of forming the whole army upon their model; and thenceforward each regiment, instead of being commanded by a regular hierarchy of Colonel, Major, Captain, and Lieutenant, with special duties, was to be officered by six or seven officers, a commandant, two wing officers, two wing subalterns, a quarter-master, and an adjutant. Now, the very essence of the irregular system was that it was worked by picked officers. Formerly we had 4,000 officers out of whom to choose for 37 regiments; but turning the whole Army into an irregular force, we did not unfortunately, turn all the officers into men like Nicholson and Chamberlain, Jacob Fane and Probyn. The case was still more important when we came to the rank and file. The old Irregular Regiments were made out of warlike races on the North-west frontier. They required constant fighting on the frontier to keep up their warlike spirit. The great characteristic of half civilized races was that when they ceased fighting among themselves their warlike spirit died out rapidly; and most fortunate for us that was. There were large portions of India from which we still drew sepoys where there was no more natural taste for a military life than there was among the Syrians or Egyptians under the Roman Empire. The inhabitants of Madras, and to a great extent of Behar and Bombay, were not natural soldiers, and required perpetual drilling and the constant supervision of European officers to make them efficient at all, and even then it was doubtful whether they were worth much. We could not change the nature of a population by a stroke of the pen. It was the very fanaticism of theory to imagine that by dressing a fat old Madras ressaldar in a turban and jackboots you could turn him into a dashing partisan, like one of Probyn's Punjabees. In fact, with regard to the Madras Cavalry, the absurdity of the notion was so egregious that the transformation of them into Irregular Horse had been indefinitely postponed. The plain thing to be done was not to continue in this unfortunate and ruinously expensive course of keeping up a large force drawn from an unwarlike population. We ought to disband or largely to diminish that force, and replace it by a much smaller number of real fighting men, officered on a proper system. Was it necessary to appoint a Commission? The appointment of a Commission would convey an indirect censure on the Indian Government, which had proved itself to a high degree capable of facing the difficulties which must be surmounted before India was provided with a reasonably cheap and an entirely effective force. The present Viceroy brought to bear on this question a familiarity with military organization required during an altogether exceptional period of activity in our War Department. It was beyond doubt that it was possible to make our Native Army a far more formidable fighting machine at a far less cost to the taxpayers of India. That was a task by which the present Viceroy might be well satisfied if he could illustrate his tenure of office; and that task, without aid or hindrance from a Royal Commission, he was well able to perform. Of the Staff Corps he (Mr. Trevelyan) would simply observe that the officers of the Indian Army were, with a small decreasing number of exceptions, on a General List, on which they rose according to the length of time during which each officer had served in a particular grade. Of course, at the foundation of the Staff Corps it was intended that the rapidity of regimental promotion should only represent the average rapidity of regimental promotion. The result showed the danger of departing from a healthy system. The only justifiable system of promotion was according to the exact requirements of the public service. The consequence of departing from this system was that the pressure of private interests became so strong that the period of passing from rank to rank was unduly shortened. The moment the Government attempted to solve the question by substituting for the parliamentary guarantee the right of admittance to a privilege corps it was morally certain that no peace would be had until every officer obtained the same advantages. Whatever might be the ultimate burden, whether half a a million or a million, it would be the greatest sum ever drawn from a subject nation not for imporial purposes but to subsidize individual interests. It was absolutely essential that the Government should, without delay and without the possibility of giving rise to any future controversy, lay down clearly and for ever the terms on which all officers not belonging to the old Indian aamy who had joined the Staff Corps since 1860, and who were joining it now, should serve. The experience of the past told us how dangerous it was to leave open these questions of promotion and pension. The whole story of Indian military organization during the last 12 years had taught us that in dealing with public servants during a great change in the conditions of their service, it was absolutely necessary that pecuniary compensation should be exactly proportioned to pecuniary loss. The present Government, in their Bill of 1870, adopted a sound policy directly opposed to that which had brought the finances of the Indian Army into such inextricable confusion. The Government would be assisted in their task by the heads of the civil and military Departments in India, and to their combined efforts he should leave the reorganization of our Native Army with more confidence than he should feel in those of any Commission, however well selected. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho thought the hon. member for King's Lynn had shown good ground for the gravest consideration of the state of the Indian Army by Her Majesty's Government. It was evident that this question would not be determined by the vote of the House that night, but would be left to the discretion of the Indian and the Home Government. Having been unable during the previous part of the Session to bring the question of the Indian regimental bonus before the House he should avail himself of this opportunity for so doing. The noble lord then proceeded to state at length the grievances of Indian officers under this head, and he stated that there existed in the Indian Army a system under which a regimental purse was made up among the officers according to scale, out of which any officer who wished to retire was bought out. It was found necessary to sanction that system in order to secure efficient officers. Lord Derby, when Secretary of State for India, said that the privileges of the officers would be reserved; and in 1853 Sir Charles Wood repeated the same assurance. Could any case be stronger? There were—the title from the East India Company, the Parliamentary guarantee of 1858, the statement then that it was a Parliamentary guarantee, a confirmation of this two years later, and another statement at that time by the Secretary of State of what was intended. Yet, in spite of this, the claims of the officers were disregarded when in 1861 the introduction of the system of Staff Corps destroyed the Regimental system. An appeal was then made to the House of Commons, which decided by a majority that these claims should be entertained. No further action was taken until Lord Cranbourne, as Secretary of State, directed that the question should be considered, subject to deduction for any benefit the officers might have derived from their subscriptions. As Colonel Sykes afterwards said, the generous-minded Lord Salisbury must have acted upon the sordid advice of subordinates in offering compensation with one hand and taking it way with the other. Claims of 250*l.*, 420*l.*, and 4,421*l.*, were reduced to nothing; and, to quote Colonel Sykes again, the claims of the officers were met with meanness and heartlessness. That that was the opinion of the House of Commons was shown by a Resolution it adopted at the time directing a further consideration of the subject. Since then the Duke of Argyll had directed inquiry as to whether Lord Cranbourne's wishes had been carried into effect; and while the answer from Madras was that the interests of the officers had been well considered, the replies from Bombay and Madras were strongly the other way. In 1871 we were called upon to consider the analogy between the Bonus system in India and the Purchase system in this country. Both had been forbidden; the Purchase system had been winked at; the Bonus system boldly recognized. The principal of the Bill having been carried, the fights in Committee were upon the way of giving effect to the abolition of Purchase; the majorities of the Government were reduced from 120 to 16; and a clause was introduced providing for the equal treatment of officers who had served in India. In conclusion, he maintained that the officers who complained had a strong and good case, resting on a Parliamentary guarantee and on the statements made in that and the other House by Ministers responsible for the government of India; and he did hope, whether by a Royal Commission or whether by the Government themselves, that the matter would be considered fairly and generously as regarded the officers. He believed that distrust and discontent existed, arising from a sense of injustice; and he did not think it was wise in any Government, however strong, to ignore the prevalence of feelings of that kind among such a body. It would be not only a gracious act, but a sign of strength, if the Government yielded to the reasonable request of the officers, whether of the English or the Indian service, and he trusted they would bear in mind what his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had said in another place a few days ago about the discontent in the Army and the expediency of steps being taken to satisfy the officers that their complaint would be heard.

Sir G. Balfour said that the regimental system of India, which had the sanction of Pitt and Dundas in the last century, and had borne the strain of war for a long period, was changed in 1861 by Sir C. Wood, contrary to the wishes of the Indian Government, when the hon. member for Orkney (Mr. Laing) was labouring to free India from the serious embarrassments which weighed upon her. That change was made in spite of advice and warning and with nothing whatever to guide them; it was based upon the plea of economy, whereas it involved them in an unlimited expenditure, and they now saw its results. As one who had served in the field, both with Europeans and with sepoys, he maintained that the efficiency of the Native Army of India depended on the efficiency of the European officers, and that unless the white faces were well to the front, leading on the men and setting them an example, it would be found some day that a failure would happen to us. There ought to be a searching inquiry made, and the Secretary of State who introduced those changes ought to be required to explain his reasons for doing so. With regard to the principle of selection, what selection could they have from a body of officers only sufficient in number for the duties which had to be performed? They could not expect old officers with high rank to go and do the work which should be done by subalterns. Where were they to select from, and who were to be the selectors? Instead of selection, they would come to an absolute system of seniority. The Duke of Cambridge had stated in evidence that selection would be fatal, and that all they could do was to have a *veto*. He hoped this system would be put an end to, for it was causing the greatest discontent in India. He entirely agreed with all that had been said by the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire with regard to the bonus system. He referred to the despatch of the 25th of April, 1829, establishing a fund for the purpose of accelerating promotion and buying out old officers. That system was introduced by which by a subscription on the part of regimental officers combined with a subscription on the part of the Government the retirement of old officers should be accelerated. The Court of Directors distinctly authorized the formation of these funds, they encouraged officers to subscribe, officers did subscribe, and the system being thus recognized, it was practically put an end to by the change in the organization of the service which was made in 1861. That change was made by the Secretary of State for India of his own accord, and as it was made for the good of the service, compensation should be given to the officers who had paid their money without any chance of having it returned to them. He had himself paid upwards of 2,000*l.* for which his promotion had been accelerated by six months. That was all the advantage he got by it. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the question would be fairly considered. He entreated the Government to put an end to the discontent which prevailed, and that justice might be done to the officers, whatever might be the consequences. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff said, with a view to shorten this discussion, and fix attention upon the issue they had to decide, he would pass over the early history of the bonus question, which had been so often before Parliament, and come at once to January, 1861. There existed in the old army of the Company, which became at that date the Indian Army of the Crown, a practice of subscribing in each regiment to buy out officers who retired for the purpose of accelerating promotion, before reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This practice was in most regiments irregular and spasmodic—sometimes followed, sometimes not. It had been pronounced illegal by the Courts of Law, but was nevertheless, after being winked at for some years, permitted by the Government. Still, it was a perfectly private arrangement, nothing like our authorized system of purchase having ever existed in the Company's Army. The amalgamation of the Indian Army of the Crown with its Western Army made the continuance of the bonus system almost useless, and indeed, to a great extent, impracticable, and those who had maintained it began very naturally to cast about for some method of getting compensation. First they tried to have its cessation represented as a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee, and accordingly they took measures to have it considered by Lord Cranworth's Commission, which reported in 1863. That Commission, however, reported that it was no breach of the parliamentary guarantee, and that Parliament had never guaranteed the bonus system in any shape or form. A second Commission was appointed under the presidency of Sir John Aitchison, with reference to the Parliamentary guarantee, and that Commission reported in 1865, but again that Commission treated the bonus system as altogether outside the Parliamentary guarantee, and did not even notice it. The argument from the Parliamentary guarantee was then abandoned, and the question was argued on the broad ground of equity as between a State and some of its servants. The principle of Lord Cranborne's settlement was this—He gave up the contest as to the legality or illegality of the bonus system. He said, "I will recognize your bonus system; and I will do more. The arrangements consequent on a great State exigency having had the incidental effect of making your bonus system unworkable, I will take care that each of you shall have returned to him the money which he subscribed under the bonus system, after setting off the money which he received in consequence of the arrangements which led to the sweeping away of the bonus system. You shall, in short, lose nothing, and the State,—that is, the Indian taxpayer, shall lose everything which is necessary to shield you from loss." Lord Cranborne's concessions were announced by himself on the 6th day of August, 1866, and were received with every appearance of acquiescence and satisfaction. His despatch to the Government of India embodying his concessions was laid upon the table. Not a word was said against it. It was not till long afterwards that any symptoms of dissatisfaction arose when the committees in India, composed, be it remembered, of persons who naturally sympathized with the complaining officers, were found not to give to the complaining officers such large sums as they had expected. Then it was that recourse was had once more to the old agitation. But it was said Lord Cranborne had no right to deduct the money advantages gained by promotion from the sums advanced by the various officers under the bonus system. If he had not a right so to do, why did not the persons who had then charge of the case of the officers object at the time? The answer was obvious. They saw the equity of the arrangement. The money was paid by the various officers for the express purpose of obtaining rapid promotion, and if they got rapid promotion they got what they paid for. Promotion, and rapid promotion, was what the Indian officer sighed for, and what he meant to buy by his bonus payments. Authorities on all sides of politics were against the demands now made. The House of Commons of 1866, a long and unbroken succession of Secretaries of State and of Viceroys, with their respective Councils, were to be put in the one scale, as against a single Governor of Bombay on the other. Parliament having deliberately created the Indian Council for the express purpose of guarding the Indian Treasury, was the House of Commons, yielding to pressure against which the Council was guarded, going to pass a resolution in the very teeth of the Indian Council, which would be inoperative unless the sum of 630,000*l.* should be straightway taken out of the Indian Treasury and given to various claimants whom the Council, in spite of their natural sympathies with men along with many of whom they had lived all their lives, believed to have no just claim whatever upon the Indian Treasury? He could not believe a proceeding so unjust and impolitic as the reopening of this question by referring it to a Royal Commission would find favour with the House. With regard to the present organization of the Indian Army, it was the result of very extraordinary and terrible events, the suddenness of which hardly allowed the country or its rulers to consider what should be done with the calmness and deliberation appropriate to great affairs. Possibly what was done was the best that could have been done under all the circumstances. Very possibly it was, but he would not say that as modified by what had been done since it was the final outcome of human sagacity. The mode in which European officers were supplied to the Native Army of India, and to certain civil and political offices and departments deserved careful scrutiny, and it, or indeed all the matters referred to in his hon. friend's motion, might be susceptible of improvement. Many unjust strictures as well as some just ones had been directed against the Staff Corps, which had been held responsible for things which formed no part of it as originally devised, and formed no part of it if it existed till the end of the century. The unhappy plethora of field officers formed no part of the original Staff Corps organization, but was the result of a resolution carried in this House against Sir Charles Wood and the then Government of India, and the adoption of this resolution would repeat one of the worst mistakes ever made in Indian government. The act which produced this plethora was taken by the late Conservative Government, but neither it nor any other Government could, under the circumstances, have done otherwise. Its consequences, however, would cease as soon as the officers of the old local army then allowed to join the Staff Corps had died out, which in the nature of things would happen before the end of the century. The number of field officers, indeed, would reach its *maximum* in about four years, and by 1891 or so the Staff Corps, if it existed, would be constituted as originally intended. The anticipations of enormously increased colonels' allowances were the result partly of miscalculations, but largely of a desire that such miscalculations should be correct; many officers in India being anxious, as there happily seemed no prospect of active service, to get a good round sum from the Government in compensation for their prospective allowances, and to bid India adieu. The last figures put before him showed that while in 1861 the officers' pay and colonels' allowances amounted to 2,046,993*l.* and in 1871 to 2,128,095*l.*, in 1881 the sum would be 2,180,519*l.*, and in 1891 only 1,914.859*l.* Obviously the writers who predicted a terrible burden to the Indian taxpayer from colonels' allowances had forgotten to set off the diminished amount of pay to effective officers and retiring pensions. He might go on to point out that in many other ways the Staff Corps had had scant justice done to it by half-informed opinion. Nevertheless, he did not come down to-night to defend it as a perfect machine, or even to assert that it would be a permanent institution. (Hear, hear) The tenour of advices from India was such as to lead the Government to believe that the present Viceroy was going to take up the whole subject of our military organization, and to examine it impartially precisely in the way in which the member for King's Lynn desired that it should be examined by a Royal Commission. He had telegraphed to this country begging the Government in the very strongest way not to complicate his position by agreeing to the appointment of a Royal Commission, and his hon. friend the member for King's Lynn would doubtless be unwilling to increase the Viceroy's difficulties. If Lord Northbrook and the Home Government, in whatever hands that Government might be, failed to place the local military service in India on such a footing as might be acceptable to his hon. friend, then it would be time enough to move for a Royal Commission. He trusted his hon. friend would feel that he had done enough by calling public attention to the subject in a very able speech and by eliciting from him, as the representative of the Government of India, here and in India, the fact that the Government was prepared to—nay, he might say, had actually begun to—take the large subject which he had laid before them into its consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Laing, being the only member of that House who had served on the Council with Lord Canning in India at the time when this change was introduced, felt it due to that nobleman's memory to bear testimony to the fact that he was in no degree responsible for that measure. The changes which led to the deplorable results described by the hon. member for King's Lynn were forced upon Lord Canning's Government by influences at home. (Hear, hear.) Under the old system, prior to the establishment of the Staff Corps, we had an Indian Army, separate from that of the Queen, the supply of its officers being kept up by the nomination of cadets, who were generally the sons of country gentlemen who had been connected with India. On the amalgamation of the armies that system was recklessly destroyed. (Hear.) There never, in his opinion, was a greater want of political wisdom shown than in the measures which were adopted in consequence of the transfer of the East Indian Service to the Crown. The Staff Corps was regarded at the time as a means of recruiting our Indian officers from the Queen's officers who chanced at the time to be serving in India. The assimilation of the services was to lead to the necessity of establishing a most expensive Staff Corps with very great prizes, and to the general adoption of the irregular instead of the regular system. The testimony of all military men connected with India was that, in order to make the native regiments efficient for actual warfare the first condition was that they should have a large complement of European officers. (Hear, hear.) Even the Madras regiments, which had been so much decried, had on many occasions done good service when they were led to action by European officers whom they respected and who set them a gallant example. When, however, these were converted into irregular regiments they were worth nothing. In his judgment, it was impossible to reconcile efficiency with economy as long as the irregular system was made the starting point. While he perceived the magnitude of the evil, he hailed with great satisfaction the pledge of his hon. friend, the Under Secretary of State, that the Staff Corps should not be a permanent institution. (Hear, hear) He hoped, however, the authorities who would have to consider the matter would be prepared to go a good deal further, and that if they were satisfied, the system founded contrary to the advice of Lord Canning in 1861 was a failure they would be prepared to sweep it away, giving of course a liberal compensation to all vested interests. His experience in India proved to him that the most economical way in which the grievances in question could have been dealt with was by the adoption of the policy to which the Secretary for War had recourse in abolishing purchase, namely, the giving of a just and liberal compensation to all who had vested interests. (Hear, hear.) They had had a body of officers for an army of 250,000 men, but from the effects of the mutiny and the financial exigencies of the war, that number was reduced to 130,000. The difficulties which necessarily resulted would have best been met by the adoption not of half measures, but of a liberal policy. The most fruitful source of extravagance was ill-timed parsimony. (Hear, hear.) Agreeing altogether, as he did, with much that his hon. friend had advanced in support of his motion, he hoped that after what had been stated by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India, the motion would not be pressed to a division. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Stafford Northcote cordially concurred in the concluding observations of the hon. member who had just spoken. He could not but think, however, that the discussion which the motion had elicited had been a most useful one. For his part, he thought, that a great deal of mischief had been occasioned by not leaving matters of this kind to be dealt with from an Indian point of view by those who were best acquainted with all the facts and circumstances. They had now the assurance that the case would be thoroughly investigated by the Government of India, and that they would endeavour to deal with that question in a manner which would get rid of all sense of grievance on the part of individuals, and at the same time place the service on a footing which would practically be satisfactory to the Army. They might, he thought, trust Lord Northbrook—whose viceroyalty so far was full of promise (hear, hear)—and to his Concil to deal with the matter in a liberal spirit. (Hear, hear.) The state of things was altogether different from that which affected our Home Army, and he strongly hoped that means would be taken to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the whole question, with a due regard to the individual claims of the officers concerned.

Colonel Jarvis pointed out that there was a wide difference between the officers in the English Army who could have their position and mode of service changed at any moment and the officers of the Indian Army who had been taken over from the East India Company and with whom the British Government had on many occasions broken faith in the most glaring manner. The fact that this was being done was perfectly well known to the native populations, who not unnaturally asked themselves whether they were not likely to share the fate of the Army which was charged with the maintenance of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Wingfield, while agreeing that there was no legal claim, thought a little more liberality might have been shown to the officers.

Mr. Denison deprecated the intervention of the House in this matter, thinking the Viceroy of India was the best man to deal with it.

Mr. Bourke, understanding that the subject was now being considered by the Government, offered to withdraw his motion.

This, however, being objected to, it was negatived without a division.

A FAMILY ROW AMONG THE HIPPOPOTAMI.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND having had the good fortune to be present on the occasion of the introduction of the young hippopotamus, Guy Fawkes, who is now eight months old, to his disagreeable old father, gives the following interesting account of the meeting in *Land and Water*:—

Obesh was quietly munching his breakfast [illegible] the outside den, when at a given signal [illegible] the mother's den was gradually raised [illegible] appeared, gazing out with a most [illegible] ing his wife, the old man [illegible] grinned a ghastly grin, and [illegible] "Umph," "Umph." [illegible] ward from behind his [illegible] stiffness of a pointer when he [illegible] birds; gradually and slowly he went [illegible]er, and their outstretched noses were just tou[illegible] when the old woman sounded the signal for war, and rushing past the young one, fairly challenged her lord and master to single combat. He instantly retreated a step or two, and his wife began to pretend to munch at the grass, keeping her eyes always fixed spitefully upon him. Just at this moment the sun shone out, and I was enabled to see most distinctly the remarkable phenomenon of the "blood-sweat" of these gigantic animals when excited. The usual pale chocolate colour of the skin of the husband and wife became densely covered with spots that looked like thin red gum, and when the male turned his head I could see that these spots were globular; they glistened like dew on a cabbage, and stood high upon the skin like blood-stained diamonds. After gazing at each other for about a minute, old Dil—for that is the female's name—made a savage rush at her husband, and simultaneously both animals reared right up on their hind legs, like bulldogs fighting. They gaped wide their gigantic mouths, and bit, and struck, and lunged at each other savagely, while the grass fell out of their great coal-scuttle mouths on to the battle field. For a second or two these two gigantic animals closed together, and swayed to and fro like Cornish wrestlers. When they settled on their four legs again, the old woman followed up her advantage by giving her husband a tremendous push, "well hit," with her head; and, while the cowardly old fellow sneaked backwards into his pond, his wife trumpeted a trumphant signal of victory from the bank. All this time little Guy kept well in the rear of his mother, occasionally peeping round her sides to see the rare and extraordinary phenomenon of a husband and wife having a row. Dil then slowly, and in a shah-like manner, walked down the steps into the water, and hunted the old man about until she drove him up into a corner; she then mounted sentry over him. The young one then mounted on to his mother's back, and gazed with filial respect, not unmingled with impudence, at his father. At the least movement on his governor's side he sank down into the water, as quiet as an otter, without making the slightest ripple or sending up a bubble of air, and shortly reappeared with his pretty little head, erect ears, and bright eyes, and looking like a gigantic frog. During his subaqueous excursion, the little rascal had probably gone up to, and touched his father, for the old fellow gave a sudden plunge and jump, as if he had been touched up from underneath by something alive. Thus the three remained for about an hour, grunting and staring at each other. Obesh made one attempt to get out of his corner, and retreat into his den, but his artful old "missis" was too quick for him, cut off his retreat, and drove him back. The little one, I observed, always kept the far side of his mother, in case his father should turn rusty again. In about three-quarters of an hour the row was all over, and instead of angry trumpetings, the signals gradually assumed a more amicable tone, and it was evident that the two Behemoths were getting into good temper. At last the female swam nearer to her husband, and distending her great nostrils to the utmost, uttered a kind of hiss, not the least like a war cry. When the keeper heard this he said, "They are all right now, sir; they'll not fight any more. See, the old man's beginning to smile, and he has uncocked his ears, and left off staring. The faithful keeper was quite" right, for all there Hippose at once became friends, and the domestic row was over.

NOTICE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.
5-oz. TEA LEAD, £27 10s. PER TON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
[illegible]nd PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
[illegible]D .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
[illegible]E UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE, the extensive GROUNDS, with BUILDINGS, OUT-HOUSES, &c., thereon standing, including General Stock, Tools, &c., situated on the left bank of the River Madey, distant about 35 miles from Panjim (Goa), the property of the LOUISIANA PLANTATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

Also the lease of the Grounds held by the aforesaid Company, from the Government of Goa, for a further period of 40 years.
For further particulars apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.,
Attorneys to the Liquidators of the L. P. C., Limited.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "[illegible]BAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BI[illegible]S' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is fo[illegible] the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam p[illegible]er. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO.,
HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY
AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Grows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE NEW HATS introduced by
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their
PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and
REGULATION HELMETS, can be had
in every variety, of
BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only sure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.
MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion:—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 6th August 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURA[illegible] on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits[illegible] amounts thus assured are payable to the Assured at 50, [illegible] or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same man[illegible] with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Pre[illegible] may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Pay[illegible]

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford a[illegible] nity for providing for old age, as the r[illegible] 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at [illegible] the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65 he could effect his [illegible] 5 annual payments—a person at 55, desirous [illegible] same amount at 65, could extend his payme[illegible] a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 4[illegible] a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person [illegible] abled to extend his payments over 30 years. [illegible] surers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, [illegible] years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55 [illegible] of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had o[illegible]
GADDUM [illegible]
Agent[illegible]
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECUR[illegible]
LIFE ASSURANCE C[illegible]
LIMITED.

AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & [illegible]

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, OF FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Under the ordinary system of Assurance, the sum assured is represented by a Policy, containing many reservations and covenants, which place the power of disputation in the hands of the Company. The realizable surrender value, if any, is seldom fixed, and in many Offices, after several years' premiums have been paid, it does not amount to an equitable return for the outlay. The Policy is not negotiable, except by assignment. Any irregularity in paying the inflexible premium at stated intervals, from whatever cause, may forfeit the Policy with all sums paid on it.

To remedy these defects, a Life Assurance under the Positive system is represented by a short, simple, indisputable, and negotiable contract—in fact, a Promissory Note, or paid-up Policy payable at death, and bearing on the face of it a defined *realizable value* during life, from funds held specially in trust by the Official Trustee of Bombay, and receivable by "The Bearer" at three days' sight. There are no covenants to comply with, because each Premium paid purchases such a property outright, subject to no condition or reservation whatever.

These Trust funds cannot be made liable, under any circumstances whatever, for any purpose except to meet Assurance engagements. Under all contingencies "The Assured" in the "Positive" exercises independent control over the Office; their position being defined as soon as a first premium is paid, they can at any time retire from it without loss, and nothing can occur to deprive them of any benefit they purchase.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, payment of probate or legacy duty, and all other conditions are abolished; consequently, Life Assurance is entirely stripped of all those uncertainties and harassing conditions, which have hitherto disfigured it, and in their stead, a safe, convenient, useful, and equitable system is established.

TABLES OF PREMIUMS EMPLOYED.

It has been stated above that THE POSITIVE has adopted the National English Life Table as the basis of its Premium calculations, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any other yet constructed. This Table is produced by the Registrar General's Department, Somerset House, a Government Office, which is devoted to collecting statistics respecting the births and deaths, amongst the population of England and Wales, and therefore possesses better sources of information than can be obtained elsewhere. The Table is employed by the Government as a Standard of Life Value. For this reason, the Directors of THE POSITIVE have caused a set of Tables of Premiums for the whole world to be calculated on it, believing that in adopting this course they are best consulting the permanent stability of the Institution.

In the case of ordinary Life assurance, when the First Year's Premium has been paid, on a Whole Term Life Policy, the Assured loses it, unless he pays others. After he has paid a number more, he cannot discontinue without making a still greater sacrifice. He is therefore compelled to continue paying, year after year, never having the power to cease, except on pain of forfeiture.

This hinders persons, whose incomes depend on precarious exertions, from Assuring. They feel themselves liable to loss of income from a variety of causes, and are consequently prevented from resorting to Life Assurance as a means of Family Provision.

MODE OF PAYING PREMIUMS.

"Positive" Life Assurances are paid for by a defined number of annual, half-yearly, or quarterly Premiums, varying from five to thirty years, at the option of the Assured, instead of continuing throughout the whole of life. This is a great improvement on ordinary Life Assurance practice, because it is better to encounter payments in the early, productive period of life, than at an advanced age.

In order to simplify the working of THE POSITIVE system, the Tables of Rates have been calculated on the principle of charging a definite number of annual, half-yearly, or quarterly premiums to suit the convenience of the Assured. As a general rule, the sooner an Assurance is paid for, under The Positive system, the better for the Assured, because it is made absolute, and all payments cease. For instance, suppose a man at the age of 30 were to assure for Rs. 1,000, and elect to pay his premiums by five annual premiums, in five years he would possess five Promissory Notes for Rs. 200 each, making up the Rs. 1,000 assured, having nothing more to pay; whereas if he elected to pay by 30 annual premiums, he could not get in the same position for 30 years. As a general rule, a man can more clearly see his way five years to come, than thirty: hence the advantage.

"Positive" Life Assurance is so called, because every Premium paid, purchases an absolute, non-forfeitable property, which belongs to the Assured, and which is always available to him.

It is entirely free from the perils of Policy forfeiture under any circumstances whatever. It does not necessitate the continuance of paying Premiums longer than the Assured desires. He can cease doing so at will, and enjoy the same proportionate benefits for each Premium paid, whether few or many.

ADMISSION OF AGE, &c.

No question on this, or any other usual point, can be raised after the issue of the Policy. The Company makes its own conditions before accepting a proposal. When once it has done so, it assumes all responsibility and limits its duties afterwards, to those of receiving premiums, and paying claims as they arise.

FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.

The Company's Policy is free from all restrictions as to right to travel, foreign residence, or other usual limitations. The Assured may travel where he pleases.

Whenever death takes place, the Company is compelled to pay the sum assured; or, during life, the surrender value, expressed on the face of the Positive Note.

Although there is no GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT *to watch over the action of* LIFE OFFICES IN THIS COUNTRY, *it is none the less desirable that a* SYSTEM OF BUSINESS *should be introduced which presents the* HIGHEST ORDER OF SECURITY TO THE ASSURED, *as well as* INCREASED ATTRACTIONS *likely to extend* LIFE ASSURANCE *and cause it to be adopted by the* THOUSANDS OF UNASSURED LIVES *in this country. On examination of the* "POSITIVE" PROSPECTUS *it will be found that such a system is now presented, which is believed to be entitled to public approval and adoption.*

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult.,—

Mr. Bourke rose to move that an address be presented to Her Majesty for a Royal Commission to inquire into the mode in which European officers are supplied to the Native Army of India, and as to the promotion, pay, pension, and retiring allowances of such officers. He said, that although that subject was a military one, no one could take an interest in Indian affairs without feeling that the efficiency of our Native Army was a subject of prime importance to the future of our Indian Empire. Tranquillity now prevailed in India, but tranquillity there was different from tranquillity in England. In India there were always turbulent tribes on our frontier to watch, and dependent States that were liable to disturbing influences, and although he admitted that good government was the best guarantee for peace, yet good government in India was impossible unless there was behind it a reliable amount of physical force; and that physical force must in a great measure depend upon the Native Army. (Hear, hear). Again, there was no portion of Indian finance more important than military finance, and no portion of military finance more important than that which related to the European officers of the Native Army. He would exclude all reference to the Artillery in India, which was substantially part of the Royal Artillery. The officering of the Artillery was essentially different from the officering of the Line, to which his motion would be confined. The House was aware that there prevailed in India what was called the Irregular as well as the Regular system. The difference between the two systems was this:—The Regular regiments, were organized very much like our Line Regiments, and had a nominal complement of 25 officers. The regiments of the Irregular system had a complement of three European officers selected from the Regular Army. The duties which the officers of the Regular regiments were called upon to perform, besides their own immediate regimental duties, were numerous. The Army Staff, the Military Departments, the Commissariat, and the Pay-office were all supplied from the officers of the Regular Army, borne on the effective strength of their regiments, besides the numerous diplomatic, judical, and police executive duties which were in many cases performed by officers borne on the regimental strength of the Army. The result of this system was that instead of there being 25 officers with the Regular regiments, the number amounted to about eight to 12. Upon the policy and effect of this system he would say nothing, except that it had an inevitable tendency to interfere with the military spirit of the officers, and induced them to seek other than military employment with their regiments. There was no subject which had been the theme of more interesting essays and despatches. Forty years ago Lord Metcalfe wrote some most able despatches, and it was curious to see how they applied to the subject now agitating the public mind. The evils were frequently admitted, and before the mutiny the Directors had authorized an inquiry as to how officers could best be provided to perform detached and State duties. Then came the great event of 1857. Almost the whole of the Bengal Army revolted and disappeared. The Bombay Army generally remained faithful. One regiment of Madras Cavalry showed signs of disaffection and was disbanded, but almost all contingents, except the Hyderbad Contingent, followed the example of the Bengal Army. In 1858 the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, and by 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, 56th clause, the advantages with regard to pay, promotion, &c., were secured to the officers on their being transferred to the Crown. Just before the Act passed a Royal Commission was issued for the purpose of examining generally as to the character of the Army it was desirable to maintain after tranquillity should be restored. That Commission, presided over by General Peel, made their report on the 7th of March, 1850. The whole matter was referred to India for discussion. All the greatest authorities, military and administrative, were consulted by Lord Canning, and the most elaborate replies, filling a large Blue-book, were given in answer to queries circulated by Government. Lord Canning called for report from the Military Finance Committee, consisting of Colonel Jameson and General Balfour, and in the following year they sent in their report. Lord Canning wrote an elaborate Minute, and sent home Sir Henry Durand to confer with the authorities. General Norman, who was at home at the time, was consulted by Sir Charles Wood. A general order was issued on the 10th of April, 1861, by the Governor-General, framed in pursuance of Royal Warrants and directions conveyed to him in despatches by the Secretary of State. By this order the amalgamation of the two Armies was effected, and the terms of the amalgamation and of the organization of the native Armies were elaborately set fourth. The native regiments, both cavalry and infantry, were to be officered on the irregular system and by a principle of selection there were to be seven European officers to each regiment. All regimental appointments were to be Staff appointments, to be made from a body then constituted, called the Staff Corps. All existing officers of the Indian Army were to be retained on full pay and assured promotion whether there was employment for them or not, or whether qualified or not. Here you were called upon to deal with men, many of whom were unwilling and unqualified to enter the Staff Corps, and who had important but undefined rights guaranteed to them independent of any regulation which you might frame. You had to deal not only with regimental officers, but with those who were performing staff duties, Police duties and all other duties. Whether it would have been wiser to have then cut the Gordian knot, and separate the civil officers who were nominally regimental officers from those who were purely military, he would not say. But the clause guaranteeing existing rights made this very difficult; and, considering the great work which has been done in days of old by the class of men called military civilians, it was not surprising that the Government thought it advisable, on the whole, to retain a system by which military men could be retained for civil employment. The rules, therefore, establishing the Staff Corps were framed, not only for the purpose of establishing a permanent body, to be recruited in future on certain principles, and of regulating the pay, pension, and promotion for the future, but also for the purpose of admitting the old officers into the Staff Corps, who under the Parliamentary guarantee had already statutary rights which could not be interfered with; and besides these, they had the officers on the General List, who had been admitted after the outbreak of the mutiny on condition that they would serve where their services were required. The permanent and general rules of the Staff Corps were these:—First, admission to the Staff Corps was to be through the imperial army, based, in the first instance, on selection, and open to all officers under the rank of captain. But no person was to be selected who was not qualified by a certain amount of service in India and by examination tests; not without service of a year in a native regiment. Nor could an officer enter the Staff Corps permanently without having passed a probationary period in that branch of the service for which he might be selected, whether civil or military. Then promotion in the Staff Corps was governed by length of service. 1. Officers after 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become captains. 2. Officers after 20 years' service, of which six must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become majors. 3. Officers after 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become lieutenant-colonels. The pay of the several ranks was laid down, but besides that pay it was also laid down that every officer would receive, in addition, such a sum as would make his total pay up to the sum assigned by the Government of India to the particular office which he held. A pension list was also laid down for the future; also it was laid down that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the Staff Corps, were to receive colonels' allowances in the proportion of one for every 30 officers in the Staff Corps. The colonels' allowance amounted to about 1,200 a year. All the old officers in civil and military employment who were borne on the cadres of their own regiments were to be provided for. Rules, therefore, were made for them. It was decided to admit, in 1861, all the officers in the British and Native Armies below the rank of colonel then on Staff employ in India who were duly qualified; and Staff employment included, all civil and political employments of every description, and also employments in the Irregular Corps but the option of joining the Staff Corps was open only to those who were considered fit for the Staff Corps. Under these rules, therefore, it will be seen that some of the regimental officers might and did join the Staff Corps, while others who did not, constituted what is called the local officers. Changes were very soon found necessary—I will explain the reason why. I have already said, promotion in the Staff Corps was and is regulated by length of service; the promotion of the local officers, who did not join the Staff Corps, by seniority. The two systems clashed. The system of promotion by length of service interfered with the rights and privileges of the old officers, promoted by Act of Parliment. The result, therefore, was that, so far as regimental officers were concerned, great irregularity of promotion occurred, and some officers were superseded by their juniors. Great discontents great irregularity was the result; and the grievances of many of the officers were brought to the notice of the authorities. A Royal Commission was therefore appointed, which was presided over by Lord Cranworth. In consequence of the Report of that Commission an Address to the Crown was moved for, in 1865, as to the grievances of officers, and a Commission was appointed, presided over by General Aitchison. Then took place a change which the admirers of the Staff Corps said spoiled the whole system. The Staff Corps was thrown open to the whole of the Indian Army. All limits as to the number of colonels' allowances were removed, and two additional pensions of 600l. and 750l. a year were added to the pension list. The result of this order was that in one year the number of officers leaped from 1,485 to 2,197. The position of the regimental officers in India had been very much improved. Under the new system every officer must be a colonel in 26 years, and if he commanded a regiment his salary was 1,700l. Under the old system he would probably, if a regimental officer, be still a captain, drawing about a third of that sum. There could be no doubt, also, that the officers were very much improved, and for efficiency they could compare favourably with any service in the world; and though some were superseded by their juniors in regimental command, yet, at the same time, the position of the officers as a whole was incomparably better than it was before 1861. As it was necessary to provide in 1861 for all the officers of the Indian Army, many of whom were unfit for important employment, and as it was necessary, also, to continue to recruit the Staff Corps in order to obtain young and efficient officers, it followed that a great number of unemployed officers must remain on hand as a dead weight. That was one of the most serious sources of embarrassment at the present day. On that subject General Norman said that, under a new system, requiring vigour and judgment, many officers who had become unemployed through the mutiny were not now thought fit for employment, and yet a Government like that of India would be loath to treat them with harshness. The question of these unemployed officers required immediate attention. As to the excess of field officers, in 1862 we had about 4,000 altogether to provide for, while in 1873 we had altogether in the Staff Corps and local body on full pay 3,216,400 being unemployed. Field officers being allowed to attain that rank after a specified time of service, the number far exceeded the requirements of the service. In 1862 there were 568 lieutenant-colonels and majors; 1873 there were 1,334; and there was no reason to suppose this proportion would decrease at present. In fact, calculations had shown that in a few years the number of field officers would be double that of captains and subalterns. In 1862, 4,167 officers cost 1,000,866l.; in 1873 3,216 officers cost 2,050,000l., so that the staff of officers in 1873 cost 200,000l. more than in 1862, although the numbers had been decreased by 20 per cent. Financially there was no probability that the expense would not go on increasing. Supposing things to remain as at present, the officers drawing colonels' allowances in 1873 were 64, their pay being 72,000l., while in 1892 there would be 513, costing 577,000l. As remarked by General Broome—Military history presented no instance of an army so constituted, or of one so costly, and not only was a further increase in the proportion of field officers inevitable, but under the rule granting the colonels' allowances to lieutenant-colonels of 12 years' standing, a large and steadily augmenting proportion of field officers would be in receipt of that allowance. (Hear, hear.) That the present system of officering the Indian Army would bear the strain of war was doubted by men of the highest authority, and in Abyssinia it completely broke down. Eleven officers were posted to each regiment instead of seven, and the Madras Army was largely indented upon for subalterns to make up that complement. Lord Sandhurst had been obliged to represent that the three Presidencies had been simply drained to supply Lord Napier's wants, some British regiments having been emptied of their officers in a manner almost unexampled, and most injurious to the interests of the service. Lord Sandhurst added that had the war lasted, all future demands for officers, which from the nature of the service would have been considerable, must have been supplied from England, Indian resources having come to an end; while if in the service now proceeding in the Hazara district 30 or 40 officers were put *hors de combat*, a likely enough contingency whether from sickness or wounds, he should not know where to find the men to replace them, and the native regiments might easily come to be devoid of good officers. There were defects in the Staff Corps system which nobody could deny. In the first place, every step of advancement separated the officer from his regiment, and, further, it could not be denied that a system of selection led to jealousies and heart-burnings. The view he was expressing was supported by many eminent authorities, and, among others, by Sir Henry Durand. Looking at that question as a financial one, he regarded it as one which might damage altogether the finances of our Indian Empire. Those finances had during the last few years shown a steady progress, and it would be a great calamity if anything should occur to prevent the continuation of that progress and improvement. He believed it was not too late to devise measures to prevent that increase in our military expenditure which he believed to be desirable. No stone, therefore, ought to be left unturned, and no pains spared to accomplish that great object. (Hear.) He believed the proposal he was about to make would be allowed. The Government of India had at its command able and experienced men who understood the Staff Corps system; but they were all men who had given opinions on the system, and he thought it would be a great assistance to have the opinion of men who would bring fresh minds to the subject, and give their opinion without prejudice or foregone conclusion. The ultimate decision would, of course, rest with the Secretary of State, and upon this subject he wished to say a few words. The proposal of his hon. friend the member for the Border Burghs proposed to leave everything as it was at present. He believed that if that course was taken the proposals of the Government, if, indeed, any were made, would lack that authority and weight which they would have if made upon the authority of a Royal Commission; and so strongly did he feel that, that he should certainly take the opinion of the House on his proposal, unless he was assured by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State for India that steps were being taken in order to effect reforms in a direction which would in his opinion contribute to the future welfare and the general interest of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the hon. and learned member moved,

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the mode in which European officers are supplied to the Native Army of India, and to the promotion, pay, pensions, and retiring allowances of such officers."

Mr. R. N. Fowler, in seconding the motion, expressed agreement with the view of the hon. and learned member for King's Lynn as to the importance of appointing members of the Royal Commission, men who, unlike the officials at present engaged in the government of India, had abundant leisure for the work and were in no way pledged to any particular system. It was a point to be ascertained, also, whether a native army should or should not be maintained.

Mr. Trevelyan said the amendment of which he had given notice was not of a hostile character. The discussion initiated by the hon. gentleman could do nothing but good, and his object was the same, though he differed as to the appropriate remedies which were necessary in our Indian military system. Speaking roughly, our Indian Army consisted of 65,000 European troops, with a native army of 130,000 men, the latter being composed almost entirely of cavalry and infantry. Thus the 3,300 officers with whose grievances we had so much to do, belonged exclusively to what in England was called the Line. The conditions of service of these officers were absolutely unprecedented in the history of any civilised nation. He used the words "civilized nation" advisedly, because it really required a high state of civilization to invent a system so cumbrous, and one so utterly wanting in all the essential attributes of military efficiency and financial economy as that on which our Indian army was at present officered. A system so monstrous never was devised, was never even foreseen as a whole by any human intellect, nor did the responsibility of the system rest with any single Minister. It reached its present position by gradual growth under one Minister after another, and under circumstances of great and special difficulty. The old Indian Army consisted of 275,000 men, comprising 155 regiments of infantry and 21 of cavalry, besides 37 irregular regiments. During the Mutiny this vast force underwent an entire change. Excepting twelve regular regiments, the old Bengal Army melted away, and in the crisis of the Mutiny was replaced by numbers of corps of Punjabees, Ghoorkas, and loyal sepoys, raised by the exertions of individual officers. The suppression of the Mutiny left us with an immense amorphous force of officers without regiments and regiments with the merest handful of officers, and it was not till May, 1861, that some order was evolved from this military chaos. The whole force was broken up, the Indian Army in all the Presidencies being reduced to about 140 regiments; and at the same time an important change occurred—the transformation of the Army from a regular to an irregular force. Of the grievances of the officers of this force much had been heard. He did not wish to depreciate the importance of this question, or to disparage the claims of so splendid a service; but those grievances concerned mere individual interests and financial considerations, whereas the organization of our Indian army was a question upon which, to our shame, we had heard little, though it concerned the very existence of our Indian Empire. The regiments of the old Indian Army had a full complement of 27 officers, who were attached to their regiments in the same manner and on the same terms as the officers in the English regiments, indeed, far more closely. Exchanges had not been allowed for 35 years. The regimental system, of which so much was heard in 1870, existed in all its integrity. Each officer had definite duties, commanding a company or a troop, and though many of the more able and fortunate were withdrawn for Staff employment, enough remained to officer every portion of the regiment. Side by side with this system existed a limited number of irregular regiments, commanded and raised by men who had a strong personal influence over the men, and picked their subalterns out of the whole army. The success of those special corps inspired the Government with the idea of forming the whole army upon their model; and thenceforward each regiment, instead of being commanded by a regular hierarchy of Colonel, Major, Captain, and Lieutenant, with special duties, was to be officered by six or seven officers, a commandant, two wing officers, two wing subalterns, a quarter-master, and an adjutant. Now, the very essence of the irregular system was that it was worked by picked officers. Formerly we had 4,000 officers out of whom to choose for 37 regiments; but turning the whole Army into an irregular force, we did not unfortunately, turn all the officers into men like Nicholson and Chamberlain, Jacob Fane and Probyn. The case was still more important when we came to the rank and file. The old Irregular Regiments were made out of warlike races on the North-west frontier. They required constant fighting on the frontier to keep up their warlike spirit. The great characteristic of half civilized races was that when they ceased fighting among themselves their warlike spirit died out rapidly; and most fortunate for us that was. There were large portions of India from which we still drew sepoys where there was no more natural taste for a military life than there was among the Syrians or Egyptians under the Roman Empire. The inhabitants of Madras, and to a great extent of Behar and Bombay, were not natural soldiers, and required perpetual drilling and the constant supervision of European officers to make them efficient at all, and even then it was doubtful whether they were worth much. We could not change the nature of a population by a stroke of the pen. It was the very fanaticism of theory to imagine that by dressing a fat old Madras ressaldar in a turban and jackboots you could turn him into a dashing partisan, like one of Probyn's Punjabees. In fact, with regard to the Madras Cavalry, the absurdity of the notion was so egregious that the transformation of them into Irregular Horse had been indefinitely postponed. The plain thing to be done was not to continue in this unfortunate and ruinously expensive course of keeping up a large force drawn from an unwarlike population. We ought to disband or largely to diminish that force, and replace it by a much smaller number of real fighting men, officered on a proper system. Was it necessary to appoint a Commission? The appointment of a Commission would convey an indirect censure on the Indian Government, which had proved itself to a high degree capable of facing the difficulties which must be surmounted before India was provided with a reasonably cheap and an entirely effective force. The present Viceroy brought to bear on this question a familiarity with military organization required during an altogether exceptional period of activity in our War Department. It was beyond doubt that it was possible to make our Native Army a far more formidable fighting machine at a far less cost to the taxpayers of India. That was a task by which the present Viceroy might be well satisfied if he could illustrate his tenure of office; and that task, without aid or hindrance from a Royal Commission, he was well able to perform. Of the Staff Corps he (Mr. Trevelyan) would simply observe that the officers of the Indian Army were, with a small decreasing number of exceptions, on a General List, on which they rose according to the length of time during which each officer had served in a particular grade. Of course, at the foundation of the Staff Corps it was intended that the rapidity of regimental promotion should only represent the average rapidity of regimental promotion. The result showed the danger of departing from a healthy system. The only justifiable system of promotion was according to the exact requirements of the public service. The consequence of departing from this system was that the pressure of private interests became so strong that the period of passing from rank to rank was unduly shortened. The moment the Government attempted to solve the question by substituting for the parliamentary guarantee the right of admittance to a privilege corps it was morally certain that no peace would be had until every officer obtained the same advantages. Whatever might be the ultimate burden, whether half a million or a million, it would be the greatest sum ever drawn from a subject nation not for imperial purposes but to subsidize individual interests. It was absolutely essential that the Government should, without delay and without the possibility of giving rise to any future controversy, lay down clearly and for ever the terms on which all officers not belonging to the old Indian army who had joined the Staff Corps since 1860, and who were joining it now, should serve. The experience of the past told us how dangerous it was to leave open these questions of promotion and pension. The whole story of Indian military organization during the last 12 years had taught us that in dealing with public servants during a great change in the conditions of their service it was absolutely necessary that pecuniary compensation should be exactly proportioned to pecuniary loss. The present Government, in their Bill of 1870, adopted a sound policy directly opposed to that which had brought the finances of the Indian Army into such inextricable confusion. The Government would be assisted in their task by the heads of the civil and military Departments in India, and to their combined efforts he should leave the reorganization of our Native Army with more confidence than he should feel in those of any Commission, however well selected. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho thought the hon. member for King's Lynn had shown good ground for the gravest consideration of the state of the Indian Army by Her Majesty's Government. It was evident that this question would not be determined by the vote of the House that night, but would be left to the discretion of the Indian and the Home Government. Having been unable during the previous part of the Session to bring the question of the Indian regimental bonus before the House he should avail himself of this opportunity for so doing. The noble lord then proceeded to state at length the grievances of Indian officers under this head, and he stated that there existed in the Indian Army a system under which a regimental purse was made up among the officers according to scale, out of which any officer who wished to retire was bought out. It was found necessary to sanction that system in order to secure efficient officers. Lord Derby, when Secretary of State for India, said that the privileges of the officers would be reserved; and in 1858 Sir Charles Wood repeated the same assurance. Could any case be stronger? There were—the title from the East India Company, the Parliamentary guarantee of 1858, the statement then that it was a Parliamentary guarantee, a confirmation of this two years later, and another statement at that time by the Secretary of State of what was intended. Yet, in spite of this, the claims of the officers were disregarded when in 1861 the introduction of the system of Staff Corps destroyed the Regimental system. An appeal was then made to the House of Commons, which decided by a majority that these claims should be entertained. No further action was taken until Lord Cranbourne, as Secretary of State, directed that the question should be considered, subject to deduction for any benefit the officers might have derived from their subscriptions. As Colonel Sykes afterwards said, the generous-minded Lord Salisbury must have acted upon the sordid advice of subordinates in offering compensation with one hand and taking it way with the other. Claims of 250l., 420l., and 4,421l., were reduced to nothing; and, to quote Colonel Sykes again, the claims of the officers were met with meanness and heartlessness. That that was the opinion of the House of Commons was shown by a Resolution it adopted at the time directing a further consideration of the subject. Since then the Duke of Argyll had directed inquiry as to whether Lord Cranbourne's wishes had been carried into effect; and while the answer from Madras was that the interests of the officers had been well considered, the replies from Bombay and Madras were strongly the other way. In 1871 we were called upon to consider the analogy between the Bonus system in India and the Purchase system in this country. Both had been forbidden; the Purchase system had been winked at; the Bonus system boldly recognized. The principal of the Bill having been carried, the fights in Committee were upon the way of giving effect to the abolition of Purchase; the majorities of the Government were reduced from 120 to 16; and a clause was introduced providing for the equal treatment of officers who had served in India. In conclusion, he maintained that the officers who complained had a strong and good case, resting on a Parliamentary guarantee and on the statements made in that and the other House by Ministers responsible for the government of India; and he did hope, whether by a Royal Commission or whether by the Government themselves, that the matter would be considered fairly and generously as regarded the officers. He believed that distrust and discontent existed, arising from a sense of injustice; and he did not think it was wise in any Government, however strong, to ignore the prevalence of feelings of that kind among such a body. It would be not only a gracious act, but a sign of strength, if the Government yielded to the reasonable request of the officers, whether of the English or the Indian service, and he trusted they would bear in mind what his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had said in another place a few days ago about the discontent in the Army and the expediency of steps being taken to satisfy the officers that their complaint would be heard.

Sir G. Balfour said that the regimental system of India, which had the sanction of Pitt and Dundas in the last century, and had borne the strain of war for a long period, was changed in 1861 by Sir C. Wood, contrary to the wishes of the Indian Government, when the hon. member for Orkney (Mr. Laing) was labouring to free India from the serious embarrassments which weighed upon her. That change was made in spite of advice and warning and with nothing whatever to guide them; it was based upon the plea of economy, whereas it involved them in an unlimited expenditure, and they now saw its results. As one who had served in the field, both with Europeans and with sepoys, he maintained that the efficiency of the Native Army of India depended on the efficiency of the European officers, and that unless the white faces were well to the front, leading on the men and setting them an example, it would be found some day that a failure would happen to us. There ought to be a searching inquiry made, and the Secretary of State who introduced those changes ought to be required to explain his reasons for doing so. With regard to the principle of selection, what selection could they have from a body of officers only sufficient in number for the duties which had to be performed? They could not expect old officers with high rank to go and do the work which should be done by subalterns. Where were they to select from, and who were to be the selectors? Instead of selection, they would come to an absolute system of seniority. The Duke of Cambridge had stated in evidence that selection would be fatal, and that all they could do was to have a *veto*. He hoped this system would be put an end to, for it was causing the greatest discontent in India. He entirely agreed with all that had been said by the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire with regard to the bonus system. He referred to the despatch of the 25th of April, 1829, establishing a fund for the purpose of accelerating promotion and buying out old officers. That system was introduced by which by a subscription on the part of regimental officers combined with a subscription on the part of the Government the retirement of old officers should be accelerated. The Court of Directors distinctly authorized the formation of these funds, they encouraged officers to subscribe, officers did subscribe, and the system being thus recognized, it was practically put an end to by the change in the organization of the service which was made in 1861. That change was made by the Secretary of State for India of his own accord, and as it was made for the good of the service, compensation should be given to the officers who had paid their money without any chance of having it returned to them. He had himself paid upwards of 2,000l. for which his promotion had been accelerated by six months. That was all the advantage he got by it. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the question would be fairly considered. He entreated the Government to put an end to the discontent which prevailed, and that justice might be done to the officers, whatever might be the consequences. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff said, with a view to shorten this discussion, and fix attention upon the issue they had to decide, he would pass over the early history of the bonus question, which had been so often before Parliament, and come at once to January, 1861. There existed in the old army of the Company, which became at that date the Indian Army of the Crown, a practice of subscribing in each regiment to buy out officers who retired for the purpose of accelerating promotion, before reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This practice was in most regiments irregular and spasmodic—sometimes followed, sometimes not. It had been pronounced illegal by the Courts of Law, but was nevertheless, after being winked at for some years, permitted by the Government. Still, it was a perfectly private arrangement, nothing like our authorized system of purchase having ever existed in the Company's Army. The amalgamation of the Indian Army of the Crown with its Western Army made the continuance of the bonus system almost useless, and indeed, to a great extent, impracticable, and those who had maintained it began very naturally to cast about for some method of getting compensation. First they tried to have its cessation represented as a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee, and accordingly they took measures to have it considered by Lord Cranworth's Commission, which reported in 1863. That Commission, however, reported that it was no breach of the parliamentary guarantee, and that Parliament had never guaranteed the bonus system in any shape or form. A second Commission was appointed under the presidency of Sir John Aitchison, with reference to the Parliamentary guarantee, and that Commission reported in 1865, but again that Commission treated the bonus system as altogether outside the Parliamentary guarantee, and did not even notice it. The argument from the Parliamentary guarantee was then abandoned, and the question was argued on the broad ground of equity as between a State and some of its servants. The principle of Lord Cranborne's settlement was this—He gave up the contest as to the legality or illegality of the bonus system. He said, "I will recognize your bonus system; and I will do more. The arrangements consequent on a great State exigency having had the incidental effect of making your bonus system unworkable, I will take care that each of you shall have returned to him the money which he subscribed under the bonus system, after setting off the money which he received in consequence of the arrangements which led to the sweeping away of the bonus system. You shall, in short, lose nothing, and the State,—that is, the Indian taxpayer, shall lose everything which is necessary to shield you from loss." Lord Cranborne's concessions were announced by himself on the 6th day of August, 1866, and were received with every appearance of acquiescence and satisfaction. His despatch to the Government of India embodying his concessions was laid upon the table. Not a word was said against it. It was not till long afterwards that any symptoms of dissatisfaction arose when the committees in India, composed, be it remembered, of persons who naturally sympathized with the complaining officers, were found not to give to the complaining officers such large sums as they had expected. Then it was that recourse was had once more to the old agitation. But it was said Lord Cranborne had no right to deduct the money advantages gained by promotion from the sums advanced by the various officers under the bonus system. If he had not a right so to do, why did not the persons who had then charge of the case of the officers object at the time? The answer was obvious. They saw the equity of the arrangement. The money was paid by the various officers for the express purpose of obtaining rapid promotion, and if they got rapid promotion they got what they paid for. Promotion, and rapid promotion, was what the Indian officer sighed for, and what he meant to buy by his bonus payments. Authorities on all sides of politics were against the demands now made. The House of Commons of 1866, a long and unbroken succession of Secretaries of State and of Viceroys, with their respective Councils, were to be put in the one scale, as against a single Governor of Bombay on the other. Parliament having deliberately created the Indian Council for the express purpose of guarding the Indian Treasury, was the House of Commons, yielding to pressure against which the Council was guarded, going to pass a resolution in the very teeth of the Indian Council, which would be inoperative unless the sum of 630,000l. should be straightway taken out of the Indian Treasury and given to various claimants whom the Council, in spite of their natural sympathies with men along with many of whom they had lived all their lives, believed to have no just claim whatever upon the Indian Treasury? He could not believe a proceeding so unjust and impolitic as the reopening of this question by referring it to a Royal Commission would find favour with the House. With regard to the present organization of the Indian Army, it was the result of very extraordinary and terrible events, the suddenness of which hardly allowed the country or its rulers to consider what should be done with the calmness and deliberation appropriate to great affairs. Possibly what was done was the best that could have been done under all the circumstances. Very possibly it was, but he would not say that as modified by what had been done since it was the final outcome of human sagacity. The mode in which European officers were supplied to the Native Army of India, and to certain civil and political offices and departments deserved careful scrutiny, and it, or indeed all the matters referred to in his hon. friend's motion, might be susceptible of improvement. Many unjust strictures as well as some just ones had been directed against the Staff Corps, which had been held responsible for things which formed no part of it as originally devised, and formed no part of it if it existed till the end of the century. The unhappy plethora of field officers formed no part of the original Staff Corps organization, but was the result of a resolution carried in the House against Sir Charles Wood and the then Government of India, and the adoption of this resolution would repeat one of the worst mistakes ever made in Indian government. The act which produced this plethora was taken by the late Conservative Government, but neither it nor any other Government could, under the circumstances, have done otherwise. Its consequences, however, would cease as soon as the officers of the old local army then allowed to join the Staff Corps had died out, which in the nature of things would happen before the end of the century. The number of field officers, indeed, would reach its *maximum* in about four years, and by 1891 or so the Staff Corps, if it existed, would be constituted as originally intended. The anticipations of enormously increased colonels' allowances were the result partly of miscalculations, but largely of a desire that such miscalculations should be correct; many officers in India being anxious, as there happily seemed no prospect of active service, to get a good round sum from the Government in compensation for their prospective allowances, and to bid India adieu. The last figures put before him showed that while in 1861 the officers' pay and colonels' allowances amounted to 2,046,993l. and in 1871 to 2,128,095l., in 1881 the sum would be 2,180,519l., and in 1891 only 1,914,859l. Obviously the writers who predicted a terrible burden to the Indian taxpayer from colonels' allowances had forgotten to set off the diminished amount of pay to effective officers and retiring pensions. He might go on to point out that in many other ways the Staff Corps had had scant justice done to it by half-informed opinion. Nevertheless, he did not come down to-night to defend it as a perfect machine, or even to assert that it would be a permanent institution. (Hear, hear) The tenour of advices from India w[illegible] such as to lead the Government to believe that the present Viceroy was going to take up the whole subject of our military organization, and to examine it impartially precisely in the way in which the member for King's Lynn desired that it should be examined by a Royal Commission. He had telegraphed to this country begging the Government in the very strongest way not to complicate his position by agreeing to the appointment of a Royal Commission, and his hon. friend the member for King's Lynn would doubtless be unwilling to increase the Viceroy's difficulties. If Lord Northbrook and the Home Government, in whatever hands that Government might be, failed to place the local military service in India on such a footing as might be acceptable to his hon. friend, then it would be time enough to move for a Royal Commission. He trusted his hon. friend would feel that he had done enough by calling public attention to the subject in a very able speech and by eliciting from him, as the representative of the Government of India, here and in India, the fact that the Government was prepared to—nay, he might say, had actually begun to—take the large subject which he had laid before them into its consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Laing, being the only member of that House who had served on the Council with Lord Canning in India at the time when this change was introduced, felt it due to that nobleman's memory to bear testimony to the fact that he was in no degree responsible for that measure. The changes which led to the deplorable results described by the hon. member for King's Lynn were forced upon Lord Canning's Government by influences at home. (Hear, hear.) Under the old system, prior to the establishment of the Staff Corps, we had an Indian Army, separate from that of the Queen, the supply of its officers being kept up by the nomination of cadets, who were generally the sons of country gentlemen who had been connected with India. On the amalgamation of the armies that system was recklessly destroyed. (Hear.) There never, in his opinion, was a greater want of political wisdom shown than in the measures which were adopted in consequence of the transfer of the East Indian Service to the Crown. The Staff Corps was regarded at the time as a means of recruiting our Indian officers from the Queen's officers who chanced at the time to be serving in India. The assimilation of the services was to lead to the necessity of establishing a most expensive Staff Corps with very great prizes, and to the general adoption of the irregular instead of the regular system. The testimony of all military men connected with India was that, in order to make the native regiments efficient for actual warfare the first condition was that they should have a large complement of European officers. (Hear, hear.) Even the Madras regiments, which had been so much decried, had on many occasions done good service when they were led to action by European officers whom they respected and who set them a gallant example. When, however, these were converted into irregular regiments they were worth nothing. In his judgment, it was impossible to reconcile efficiency with economy as long as the irregular system was made the starting point. While he perceived the magnitude of the evil, he hailed with great satisfaction the pledge of his hon. friend, the Under Secretary of State, that the Staff Corps should not be a permanent institution. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, the authorities who would have to consider the matter would be prepared to go a good deal further, and that if they were satisfied, the system founded contrary to the advice of Lord Canning in 1861 was a failure they would be prepared to sweep it away, giving of course a liberal compensation to all vested interests. His experience in India proved to him that the most economical way in which the grievances in question could have been dealt with was by the adoption of the policy to which the Secretary for War had recourse in abolishing purchase, namely, the giving of a just and liberal compensation to all who had vested interests. (Hear, hear.) They had a body of officers for an army of 250,000 men, but from the effects of the mutiny and the financial exigencies of the war, that number was reduced to 130,000. The difficulties which necessarily resulted would have best been met by the adoption not of half measures, but of a liberal policy. The most fruitful source of extravagance was ill-timed parsimony. (Hear, hear.) Agreeing altogether, as he did, with much that his hon. friend had advanced in support of his motion, he hoped that after what had been stated by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India, the motion would not be pressed to a division. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Stafford Northcote cordially concurred in the concluding observations of the hon. member who had just spoken. He could not but think, however, that the discussion which the motion had elicited had been a most useful one. For his part, he thought, that a great deal of mischief had been occasioned by not leaving matters of this kind to be dealt with from an Indian point of view by those who were best acquainted with all the facts and circumstances. They had now the assurance that the case would be thoroughly investigated by the Government of India, and that they would endeavour to deal with that question in a manner which would get rid of all sense of grievance on the part of individuals, and at the same time place the service on a footing which would practically be satisfactory to the Army. They might, he thought, trust Lord Northbrook—whose viceroyalty so far was full of promise (hear, hear)—and to his Concil to deal with the matter in a liberal spirit. (Hear, hear.) The state of things was altogether different from that which affected our Home Army, and he strongly hoped that means would be taken to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the whole question, with a due regard to the individual claims of the officers concerned.

Colonel Jarvis pointed out that there was a wide difference between the officers in the English Army who could have their position and mode of service changed at any moment and the officers of the Indian Army who had been taken over from the East India Company and with whom the British Government had on many occasions broken faith in the most glaring manner. The fact that this was being done was perfectly well known to the native populations, who not unnaturally asked themselves whether they were not likely to share the fate of the Army which was charged with the maintenance of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Wingfield, while agreeing that there was no legal claim, thought a little more liberality might have been shown to the officers.

Mr. Denison deprecated the intervention of the House in this matter, thinking the Viceroy of India was the best man to deal with it.

Mr. Bourke, understanding that the subject was now being considered by the Government, offered to withdraw his motion.

This, however, being objected to, it was negatived without a division.

A FAMILY ROW AMONG THE HIPPOPOTAMI.

Mr. Frank Buckland having had the good fortune to be present on the occasion of the introduction of the young hippopotamus, Guy Fawkes, who is now eight months old, to his disagreeable old father, gives the following interesting account of the meeting in *Land and Water*:—

Obesh was quietly munching his breakfast [illegible] the outside den, when at a given signal [illegible] the mother's den was gradually raised [illegible] appeared, gazing out with a most c[illegible] ing his wife, the old man l[illegible] grinned a ghastly grin, and [illegible] "Umph." "Umph." [illegible] ward from behind his [illegible] stiffness of a pointer when he [illegible] birds; gradually and slowly he went [illegible]er, and their outstretched noses were just tou[illegible] when the old woman sounded the signal for war, and rushing past the young one, fairly challenged her lord and master to single combat. He instantly retreated a step or two, and his wife began to pretend to munch at the grass, keeping her eyes always fixed spitefully upon him. Just at this moment the sun shone out, and I was enabled to see most distinctly the remarkable phenomenon of the "blood-sweat" of these gigantic animals when excited. The usual pale chocolate colour of the skin of the husband and wife became densely covered with spots that looked like thin red gum, and when the male turned his head I could see that these spots were globular; they glistened like dew on a cabbage, and stood high upon the skin like blood-stained diamonds. After gazing at each other for about a minute, old Dil—for that is the female's name—made a savage rush at her husband, and simultaneously both animals reared right up on their hind legs, like bulldogs fighting. They gaped wide their gigantic mouths, and bit, and struck, and lunged at each other savagely, while the grass fell out of their great coal-scuttle mouths on to the battle field. For a second or two these two gigantic animals closed together, and swayed to and fro like Cornish wrestlers. When they settled on their four legs again, the old woman followed up her advantage by giving her husband a tremendous push, "well hit," with her head; and, while the cowardly old fellow sneaked backwards into his pond, his wife trumpeted a trumphant signal of victory from the bank. All this time little Guy kept well in the rear of his mother, occasionally peeping round her sides to see the rare and extraordinary phenomenon of a husband and wife having a row. Dil then slowly, and in a shah-like manner, walked down the steps into the water, and hunted the old man about until she drove him up into a corner; she then mounted sentry over him. The young one then mounted on to his mother's back, and gazed with filial respect, not unmingled with impudence, at his father. At the least movement on his governor's side he sank down into the water, as quiet as an otter, without making the slightest ripple or sending up a bubble of air, and shortly reappeared with his pretty little head, erect ears, and bright eyes, and looking like a gigantic frog. During his subaqueous excursion, the little rascal had probably gone up to, and touched his father, for the old fellow gave a sudden plunge and jump, as if he had been touched up from underneath by something alive. Thus the three remained for about an hour, grunting and staring at each other. Obesh made one attempt to get out of his corner, and retreat into his den, but his artful old "missis" was too quick for him, cut off his retreat, and drove him back. The little one, I observed, always kept the far side of his mother, in case his father should turn rusty again. In about three-quarters of an hour the row was all over, and instead of angry trumpetings, the signals gradually assumed a more amicable tone, and it was evident that the two Behemoths were getting into good temper. At last the female swam nearer to her husband, and distending her great nostrils to the utmost, uttered a kind of hiss, not the least like a war cry. When the keeper heard this he said, "They are all right now, sir; they'll not fight any more. See, the old man's beginning to smile, and he has uncocked his ears, and left off staring. The faithful keeper was quite" right, for all there Hippose at once became friends, and the domestic row was over.

NOTICE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch	,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch	,, ,,	10s. 9d.	,,
1¼ inch	,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch	,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch	,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch	,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.
5-oz. TEA LEAD, £27 10s. PER TON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
[illegible] PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
[illegible] .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
[illegible]E UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE, the extensive GROUNDS, with BUILDINGS, OUT-HOUSES, &c., thereon standing, including General Stock, Tools, &c., situated on the left bank of the River Madey, distant about 35 miles from Panjim (Goa), the property of the LOUISIANA PLANTATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).
Also the lease of the Grounds held by the aforesaid Company, from the Government of Goa, for a further period of 40 years.
For further particulars apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.,
Attorneys to the Liquidators of the L. P. C., Limited.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "[illegible]BAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BI[illegible]S' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is fo[illegible]he backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam p[illegible]er. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO.,
HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Grows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of
BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.
Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.
MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion:—
"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 6th August 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.
This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assured at 50, [illegible] or 65 years of age.
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Yearly Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.
These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford a[illegible] nity for providing for old age, as [illegible] 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at [illegible] the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65 he could effect his [illegible] 5 annual payments—a person at 55, desirous [illegible] same amount at 65, could extend his payments [illegible] a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 [illegible] a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person [illegible] abled to extend his payments over 30 years [illegible] surers beginning to pay at 20 e[illegible] years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55 [illegible] of age according to the rate of premium paid. All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had o[illegible]
GADDUM [illegible]
Agent[illegible]
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECUR[illegible]
LIFE ASSURANCE C[illegible]
LIMITED.
AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & [illegible]
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, OF FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.
EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
Under the ordinary system of Assurance, the sum assured is represented by a Policy, containing many reservations and covenants, which place the power of disputation in the hands of the Company. The realizable surrender value, if any, is seldom fixed, and in many Offices, after several years' premiums have been paid, it does not amount to an equitable return for the outlay. The Policy is not negotiable, except by assignment. Any irregularity in paying the premium at the stated intervals, from whatever cause, may forfeit the Policy with all sums paid on it.
To remedy these defects, a Life Assurance under the Positive system is represented by a short, simple, indisputable, and negotiable contract—in fact, a Promissory Note, or paid-up Policy payable at death, and bearing on its face a defined *realizable value* during life, from funds held specially in trust by the Official Trustee of Bombay, and receivable by "The Bearer" at three days' sight. There are no covenants to comply with, because each Premium paid purchases each amount outright, subject to no condition or reservation whatever.
These Trust funds cannot be made liable, under any circumstances whatever, for any purpose except to meet Assurance engagements. Under all contingencies "The Assured" in the "Positive" exercises independent control over the Office; their position being defined as soon as a first premium is paid, they can at any time retire from it without loss, and nothing can occur to deprive them of any benefit they purchase.
The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, payment of probate or legacy duty, and all other conditions are abolished; consequently, Life Assurance is entirely stripped of all those uncertainties and harassing conditions, which have hitherto disfigured it, and a safe, convenient, useful, and equitable system is established.
TABLES OF PREMIUMS EMPLOYED.
It has been stated above that THE POSITIVE has adopted the National English Life Table as the basis of its Premium calculations, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any other yet constructed. This Table is produced by the Registrar General's Department, Somerset House, a Government Office, which is devoted to collecting statistics respecting the births and deaths throughout the whole of England and Wales, and therefore supplies more accurate information than can be obtained elsewhere. The Table is employed by the Government as a Standard of Life Value. For this reason, the Directors of THE POSITIVE have had a set of Tables of Premiums for the whole world to be calculated on it, believing that in adopting this course they are best consulting the permanent stability of the Institution.
In the case of ordinary Life Assurance, when the First Year's Premium has been paid, on a Whole Term Life Policy, the Assured loses it, unless he pays others. After he has paid a number more, he cannot discontinue without making a still greater sacrifice. He is therefore compelled to continue paying year after year, never having the power to cease, except on pain of forfeiture.
This hinders persons, whose incomes depend on precarious exertions, from Assuring. They feel themselves liable to loss of income from a variety of causes, and are consequently prevented from resorting to Life Assurance as a means of Family Provision.
MODE OF PAYING PREMIUMS.
"Positive" Life Assurances are paid for by a defined number of annual, half-yearly, or quarterly Premiums, varying from five to thirty years, at the option of the Assured, instead of continuing throughout the whole of life. This is a great improvement on ordinary Life Assurance practice, because it dispenses with counter payments in the early, productive period of life, than at an advanced age.
In order to simplify the working of THE POSITIVE system, the Tables of Rates have been calculated on the principle of charging a definite number of annual, half-yearly or quarterly premiums to suit the convenience of the Assured. As a general rule, the sooner an Assurance is paid for, under the Positive system, the better for the Assured, because it is made absolute, and all payments cease. For instance, suppose a man at the age of 30 were to assure for Rs. 1,000, and elect to pay his premiums by five annual premiums, in five years he would possess five Promissory Notes for Rs. 200 each, making up the Rs. 1,000 assured, having nothing more to pay; whereas if he elected to pay by 30 annual premiums, he could not get in the same position for 30 years. As a general rule, a man can more clearly see his way five years to come, than thirty: hence the advantage.
"Positive" Life Assurance is an absolute property. Every Premium paid, purchases an absolute, non-forfeitable property, which belongs to the Assured, and which cannot be taken from him.
It is entirely free from the perils of Policy forfeiture under any circumstances whatever. It is not necessary for the continuance of paying Premiums longer than the Assured desires. He can cease doing so at will, and enjoy the same proportionate benefits for each Premium paid, if five or many.
ADMISSION OF AGE, &c.
No question on this, or any other usual point, can be raised after the issue of the Policy. The Company makes its own conditions before accepting a proposal. When once it has done so, it assumes all responsibility and limits its duties afterwards, to those of receiving premiums, and paying claims as they arise.
FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.
The Company's Policy is free from all restrictions as to right to travel, foreign residence, or other usual limitations. The Assured may travel where he pleases.
Whenever death takes place, the Company is compelled to pay the sum assured; or, during life, the realizable value expressed on the face of the Positive Note.
Although there is no GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT *to watch over the action of* LIFE OFFICES IN THIS COUNTRY, *it is none the less desirable that a* SYSTEM OF BUSINESS *should be introduced which presents the* HIGHEST ORDER OF SECURITY TO THE ASSURED, *as well as* INCREASED ATTRACTIONS *likely to extend* LIFE ASSURANCE *and cause it to be adopted by the* THOUSANDS OF UNASSURED LIVES *in this country. On examination of the* "POSITIVE" PROSPECTUS *it will be found that such a system is now presented, which is believed to be entitled to public approval and adoption.*
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been effected between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,832 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Proposals may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.